SUPPLEMENT TO

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AN AMERICAN "ART CITY."

THE report that it is seriously contemplated to found an "Art City" in America is calculated to appal any one save a thorough-paced devotee of dados and new Early English red brick houses. Painters, poets, sculptors, and musicians are apt to emphasise their personality to such an extent in even a Philistinish community, that the prospect of having a whole town peopled by them fills reasonable men and women with something closely akin to horror. However, we assured that Gounod has declared for the project, and Rubinstein is taking the matter into serious consideration. As for the Americans seized with the latest æsthetic craze, they are understood to be very enthusiastic. A refined General Choke is prepared to finance the scheme, and a disinterested Mr. Scadder is willing to throw away desirable lots to further a plan so patriotic. Old artists, aweary of the world and its ways, and the grassiness of the Academy, look forward to ending their days there, and their younger brethren, feeling a void that Bedford Park and the Grosvenor Gallery do not fill, yearn for a city of Queen Anne mansions, where critics cease from troubling, and dealers dare not rest. The New World has been the scene of so many experiments that it can afford to try one more. In Salt Lake Valley Prophet Taylor and his followers practise polygamy, and at Oneida Mr. Noyes aims at perfection without the aid of even one wife. The Shakers grow honest seeds, and mortify the flesh, even while the Zoarites seem to attain the same end without depriving themselves of the good things of this life. The Rappites at Economy and the Inspirationists of Amana in their own way strive after the unreachable, though like the Brook Farm Communists of whom, for a time Nathaniel Hawthorne [illegible] and the Red Bank Phalanx which [illegible] Greeley, they have already begun [illegible] world which they somewhat pre[illegible] unworthy of them. In such towns [illegible] sameness of employment becomes irk[illegible] similarity of ideas and by-and-by the ident[illegible] of talk grow wearisome, and then the [illegible] see each other's faces. It is of [illegible] natural inclination for men and women im[illegible] a morbid self-consciousness to demand [illegible] surroundings shall be exactly ordered to [illegible] it affords their egotism delight to [illegible] their path, and a diseased vanity [illegible] knowing that in the big world out[illegible] studios or the concert-room, there are [illegible] appreciate as he puts the poet or the [illegible] a lower valuation than he puts on him[illegible] desire to shun such rude awakenings, [illegible] to exist in which there shall be no Town [illegible] to admire the Academician's picture, [illegible] miles and sunflowers, green carpets, and [illegible] Mr. Postlewaite will bend the knee to [illegible] provided that Mr. Maudie and the [illegible] free from the baneful censorship of Mrs. Cimabue Brown. Nothing is to offend the æsthetic eye [illegible] will be permitted, and any Philistinish critic caught [illegible] lurking around its galleries will be condemned to [illegible] imprisonment in a dungeon without a [illegible] and without even a Chippendale chair to sit on, or a bit of blue china to hold [illegible] with which he will moisten the bitter [illegible] of his condemnation. But the Artists' City will [illegible] desolate for want of patrons. Now a Jew can [illegible] no more prosper without a Christian, a Greek without a Turk, or an Armenian without a Greek, than a painter without a patron. But although [illegible] is undeniable satire, but, like the scenery on [illegible] the Rugby colonists in Tennessee were [illegible] to live, it invariably proves an unsatisfactory [illegible] to pay their debts and [illegible] bills. Another point likely to prove [illegible] is the certainty of the artists coming [illegible] to blows. The different schools will never [illegible] at a time when a row in Pall Mall [illegible] would be to its members. The fleshly poets [illegible] will scorn the sacred songsters, and the ribald [illegible] jeers why sober to the world, can fare but poorly [illegible] the hands of those who devote themselves to [illegible] chlorotic saints and emaciated cherubs. [illegible] Schools of Rome have before this shed each [illegible] blood, and Thorwaldsen has gibbeted for all [illegible] time a brother German sculptor, by utilising him [illegible] as a model for the impenitent thief on the Cross. An earthly city where all is perfection must, moreover, be painfully dull. Our eyes will be so dazzled with the light that they can experience no relief in the darkness. A little vulgarity here, something very shocking there, impart a zest for the works of taste and, on the whole, by supplying the pleasures of contrast, add not a little to the joys of life in a city of beauty. A rose is, of course, a very common flower, but after inhaling its fragrance in the morning we are better able to appreciate the "distinctly precious" sunflower in the afternoon. A hard-seated mahogany chair is a rude remnant of a barbarous age, though a kind Providence permits it to survive so that we may be enabled to appreciate the blessings of sitting on one of Mr. Morris's design. Thus is nothing created in vain. It may, therefore, not be impossible that in the far future a purpose may be discovered in glass-backed sideboards, iron bedsteads, and those inartistic unfortunates doomed to stalk about the world in sound health, and leg-of-mutton whiskers. Whether the artist's village is to be a celibate one or not we have still to learn. It has, indeed, been debated whether a wife and a children are not the chemists style it incongruous elements. Reynolds and Lawrence were bachelors. Sir Joshua warned Flaxman that by wedding Anne Doiman he would be ruined as an artist. Raphael died unmarried, though Leslie says the most anxieties of husbands. Hence, the artistic citizens have one good precedent at least in favour of matrimony, yet, as even an æsthetic wife is apt to tell unpleasant truths, it might detract from the joys of this Painters' Paradise to introduce into it an element so jarring.

The conception which is the basis of this scheme for founding an artists'-town is, however, no novelty. From the days of Plato to Sir Thomas Moore and Campanella, we have at intervals been favoured with model Republics, Utopias, and Cities of the Sun. Dr. Benjamin Richardson has dreamt of Hygeian villages where there should be no bad smells, and Mr. Tom Hughes has tried to establish an agricultural settlement in which English lads are to root maize, and study "Tom Brown," and Chaucer. In old times innumerable men retired to hermitages, to caves in the mountains, and holes in the earth, in the belief that by isolating themselves from the world they would become wiser, or holier, or healthier than their neighbours. The Buddhist monks roost in boxes up trees awaiting a revelation, and the Indian Fakir, like St. Simeon Stylites, hopes for sanctity and armas by a prolonged residence on the summit of a pillar. But they invariably come down no better than they were when they went up. Man, indeed, is stimulated by contact with his fellows. If there is any good in him, it will then come out, and the evil he may be possessed of is kept at work mischief when kept under the controlling eye of society, than if permitted to run riot in the secrecy of a cell. The continued association of the specialist with other specialists turns him into a narrow bigot. Boys bred in a monastery like Eton and Harrow are notoriously injured by their training, and so prejudicial was the congregation of several hundred old sailors, with nothing fresh to distract their minds from dwelling on save themselves and their grievances and troubles, that the Greenwich pensioners were dispersed. The inmates of asylums are usually a discontented class. The Guild of Art and Letters failed, and the project to collect decayed actors into an asylum at Wotting cause to an unfortunate end as recently that its fate must be still fresh in memory. The day is indeed over for Monastic establishments. The best of men and women are still fallible, and less egotistical, by mingling with, and not engrossed with the same interests as others, and the world ought to be improved by their teaching and example. Dresden, Rome, and Florence, near being Art Cities as any the earth is ever likely to see, yet society is no more elevating there, than it is in places less occupied with music, the drama, painting, and sculpture. The passengers who for three months have been cooped within a few feet of each other on board a steamer, are often divided into fierce travelling coteries before the voyage is ended. In short, we are convinced that the harmless enthusiasts who at present imagine themselves condemned of existence in a town inhabited by none but Philistines will, before they have paid their rates, quarters' rates, be ready to rush from the place as if it were stricken by a plague.—*Standard.*

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER IN AFRICA.

MR. PINCHARD, an intelligent traveller in the interests of commerce, has just returned from an important journey to Shoa and the Aroussis in the [illegible] country in North-East Africa. The purpose [illegible] journey was simply to find the shortest route [illegible] lands from Harar to the Aroussis, of getting [illegible] of the commerce of the neighbouring countries, of becoming acquainted with the chiefs of the different countries, and of opening up a new route for French commerce. M. Pinchard was sent out at the expense of a large Lyons house. He set out in May, 1879, and only a few days ago reached Cairo. Landing at Zeila, M. Pinchard formed his caravan, and set out for Harar on the Egyptian frontier. From Harar he reached the Awash, which ascends to Runni, in the territory of the King of Shoa; from Runni the caravan proceeded to Ankober, the capital of Shoa. All the country between Runni and Ankober presents little agricultural or commercial interest; it has, however, well-wooded, and the surface in many places gives signs of coal, peat, and anthracite. M. Pinchard had a magnificent reception from the King of Shoa, and after a stay of a month he formed a new caravan. From Menelik he received a passport, which permitted him to requisition 300 rations of bread per day, nine head of cattle, hydromel (a sort of beer), butter, and everything necessary for supporting himself and his following; more than 60 beggars followed the caravan and were fed with the scraps. At Finfiny, the last town in Shoa, in the country of the Gallas, near the frontier of Kaffa, the torrential rains compelled M. Pinchard to remain five months and a half. After this, he went to Syree, five days' journey from Finfiny, where the Queen of Kaffa, Her Majesty Tooty, received him with royal hospitality. After a stay of three weeks, M. Pinchard set out for the country of the Arcussis. On his route he found the country cut by numerous streams, perfectly cultivated and sown with wheat, maize, soyho, linuts, pimento, &c. Over all the route there is abundance of game—lions, black panthers, antelopes, gazelles, buffaloes, rhinoceros, elephants, and many kinds of birds. The population he found agreeable, hospitable, and loyal. By the chief of the Aroussis M. Pinchard was hospitably received; he promised to combine with the other chiefs to facilitate trade between his own country and Obowa, on the Egyptian frontier. He professed to be anxious to enter into commercial relations with Europeans, his country offering in exchange for European goods, coffee, ivory, gold-dust, and precious stones. M. Pinchard returned to Harar in thirty-four days, but he calculates that the routes he traversed could be done in much less time by well organised caravans. M. Pinchard met several Frenchmen on his route carrying on an active traffic with the natives.—*Times.*

DEATH OF SIR JOHN KARSLAKE.

THE announcement that the senior Judge upon the bench was about to retire has been closely followed by the death of one of the most brilliant advocates of modern times. Sir John Karslake, who died yesterday (Oct. 5) at his house in Chester-square, had long retired from the active practice of his profession, but his achievements on the Western Circuit and at Westminster have not been, and will not soon be, forgotten. But a few years ago every lawyer and most laymen would have confidently assigned to Sir John Karslake the revession of the highest post but one in the judicial system of this country—the office which Lord Mansfield was not singular in preferring to the Chancellorship itself—the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of England. When in February, 1874, Mr. Disraeli became for the second time Prime Minister, with the practical certainty, according to one of his more enthusiastic admirers, of remaining in power for the rest of his natural life, Sir John Karslake was appointed, as a matter of course, to be Attorney General. Chief Justice Cockburn was an old man in uncertain health, and the first law officer of the Crown was in full vigour of manhood. When Lord Beaconsfield resigned in 1880, Sir Alexander Cockburn still presided in, though no longer over, the Court of Queen's Bench, and Sir John Karslake had been compelled to relinquish the labours of the Bar and almost from the hopes of succeeding to the most severest afflictions incident to humanity had shrouded in gloom and darkness the close of another distinguished career. Had health and strength been spared to Sir John Karslake, and had his undoubtable will of the late Chief Justice not prevailed over physical ailments, no political opponent would have dreamed of contesting the fitness of the former Law Officer of the Crown to succeed to which it would undoubtedly have raised him. It was not to be; and happily Mr. Gladstone was once more in office before Sir Alexander Cockburn's sudden death rendered it necessary to fill a place which the fusion of the Courts has made more important than ever. Lord Coleridge, the only rival of Sir John Karslake on the Western Circuit, perhaps the one man whose combination of fitness to succeed a great Judge and an accomplished gentleman was admitted by general consent. There have been advocates, though their number is small, whose reputation was equal to Sir John Karslake's, but who yet never discharged the functions for which Englishmen are brought up to believe that advocacy is the present preparation. Sir Samuel Romilly's forensic fame was ratified by the splendour of his services to politics and philanthropy. Sir William Follett, who was an advocate and nothing more, died of overwork in the prime of life. Mr. Charles Austin, who at the height of his success put away his forensic fame with cynical contempt, belonged to a branch of the legal profession which leads rather to wealth than to office. Sir John Karslake, at the age of fifty-five, was compelled by blindness to renounce the prizes which were almost within his grasp.—*Daily News.*

THE MISGOVERNMENT OF ALGERIA.

THE troubles that have broken out in Algeria are provoking in France an amount of alarm and irritation which one might regard as hopeful signs, if all the Frenchmen who talk or write about Algeria knew what that colony really wants. It is absurd to attribute the insurrections now prevailing to M. Albert Grévy's incapacity, for Algeria has been plagued with Arab revolts ever since the French [illegible] of it, and she comes by the whole quieter under him than it was in the days of Bugeaud, Pelissier, MacMahon, or Chanzy. The condition of Algeria is briefly this. It contains a population of about two millions and a half of Mohammedans, half a million of Jews, and 312,000 European colonists, of whom about one-half are French and the rest for the greater part Italians and Spaniards. There are also a good many Germans and Maltese, and some English. To this population one must add a standing army of 40,000 men, which would be a force sufficient to maintain order if it were well distributed; but unluckily it seldom is so. The authorities find it more convenient to place large garrisons in the towns near the coast where they are not much wanted than to send them to distant inland stations. When a revolt has taken place in some far off district where colonists are thinly scattered, troops have to be summoned from a distance, and arrive, when most of the mischief which the Arabs meant to do has been accomplished. The troops revenge themselves by making razzias among the disaffected tribes, and for a while remain encamped in the disturbed district; but after a few months they find living in the wilderness insufferably tedious, and the commanders of the expedition ask to be recalled, saying that the rebel chiefs have made their submission, and that all goes well. All does go well in the district that has been ravaged, for it generally becomes depopulated; but as the chivalrous custom prevails of treating insurgent chiefs as respectable belligerents instead of banditti and cattle-lifters, which they really are, these gentry when worsted in one razzia are soon heard of in another, making murderous raids upon defenceless settlements, and cloaking their depredations under pretence of religious warfare.

The chiefs have little to fear from such enterprises; they are born brigands; rapine and fighting form the business of their lives; if they can spoil a colony and put a small detachment of French soldiers to flight they retire glorying to their mountain fastnesses; if they get overtaken and beaten, the chiefs drape themselves proudly in their religious virtue, and often make what is called an "honourable submission." Instead of being marched off to the nearest common gaol to be tried as highwayman, they sign articles of surrender, and sometimes go through the farce of being solemnly invested by a French general with a scarlet burnous in token that they will behave as loyal subjects for the future. Considering how extremely tolerant the French are in religious matters, the pretext of religious motives on the part of insurgent chiefs is always an absurd one. On the other hand, the French mania for military glory has undoubtedly done much to encourage these excuses and to shed a false halo around Arab insurrections. It sounds grander to say that General Uniel has started on an expedition against the brave chief Sidi-Sosi than to confess that he has gone forth like a constable in search of a troop of thieves and vagabonds. Moreover, the taxpayer has a tendency to clamour when "brigandage" is not put down; whereas, if you describe brigandage as fanatical revolt, the taxpayer feels patriotically bound to grant whatever supplies a War Minister may ask for. One must not bring rash accusations against the French Government, and yet it must be remarked that one has too often heard Algeria described with complacency as a training school for the French army—an unfortunate expression which conveys an uneasy idea that Arab chiefs have been "trained" for warlike purposes, much as English sportsmen preserve foxes. The French forces in Algeria have never been allowed, except during the Franco-German war, to fall below 40,000 men; often they have risen to 60,000, and occasionally to 100,000. It is not to be supposed that in a country where the natives scarcely amount to three millions such large armies could not have stamped out several rebellions long ago if the authorities had been in very sober earnest about it—that is, if they had punished murder, arson, and burglary by common law penalties, sending the perpetrators into penal servitude instead of parleying with them as soldierly foes, and rewarding them with red cloaks when they promised not to thieve any more.

Looking to the size of Algeria, it becomes evident that until that colony is better managed than it has hitherto been, there can be little inducement for emigrants to go and settle there. Of the 312,000 colonists in its borders, only 125,000 form the rural population, and these are scattered all over the country in farms and settlements far apart. They are employed in wheat growing, ostrich farming, rearing vines, and in cultivating the *alfa* plant, from the fibres of which large quantities of paper are manufactured in England and elsewhere. The country is fertile, and may be compared indeed to a rich mine; but mines require large capital to work them, and capital will not be tempted to a colony where life and property are rendered insecure by a foolish military policy. The climate of Algeria is peculiar. There are no broad rivers there, and in many of its most fertile parts water is only to be obtained from springs and wells. The rainfall is plentiful enough—29 inches in the year—but it is limited to the winter months, and this fact has induced the Public Works Department to promise over and over again that reservoirs shall be constructed for the storage of water in summer. Among the other needful works promised are the extension of the railway system and the planting of forest trees on a large scale; but the proposal of the colonists that soldiers should be employed to hasten these works was, although approved of by M. Albert Grévy, indignantly scouted by the military authorities, who appear to think it derogatory that a soldier should make himself useful in time of peace. The Government, however, has not been idle in the matter of constructing railways. About 700 miles of railway have already been opened, and contracts have been signed for increasing this extent to 1,200 miles within the next ten years; but the opening up of communications might be made more rapid and yield better results if the Government would but construct in certain places cheap narrow-gauge lines, which would be ample for the requirements of the colony at present, instead of following the plan of only laying down large, ambitious lines in places where they are likely to pay. As to the planting of forest trees, it is a most important undertaking; which deserves more attention than has been hitherto given it. There are signs that Algeria, now so bare of trees, was at one time pretty thickly wooded; but the Arabs had a wretched habit of burning the undergrowth for the sake of the pasturage afforded by young shoots, and the immense forest fires thereby caused gradually stripped the country of its timber and affected the climate. The roots of trees not only penetrate the soil to a considerable depth and render it fitter to retain moisture, but the trees themselves cool the air and help to condense the clouds and increase the fall of rain. It is a common thing to find in Algeria a solitary tree growing on some rocky ledge which appears most unfavourable to such robust development. Such trees are doubtless vestiges of forest growths, and they serve to illustrate the evil results of destroying trees; for the soil, being no longer protected from torrents of rain, has been washed down into the plains and valleys, and the water, instead of being slowly drained off by springs and watercourses, now rushes down the bare slopes, leaving them as dry afterwards as before. It is stated by an able writer on Algeria that the introduction of the Australian gum, or Eucalyptus, and the Aleppo pine has proved successful in that colony, and might be planted there on a large scale at no great cost. The former is a fast-growing tree, well suited for drying up marshy soils, and its resinous properties prove antiseptic to the miasmas arising from them. The Aleppo pine is better adapted for high ground, and is admirably suited for retaining it, requires but little soil or moisture, and is a very hardy tree.

If the French Government will set to work planting Algeria with trees, building reservoirs, and constructing narrow-gauge lines on the plan followed by the Americans in new colonies, it will employ its soldiers for these useful purposes when they have no fighting to do, colonists will quickly be attracted, and Algeria will become a rich dependency, yielding abundance of good wine, corn, flax, cotton, silk, tobacco, and cattle, to say nothing of the products of its iron, lead, zinc, and copper mines. It will, in fact, become to France, once a source of wealth and strength to the mother country. But in order that all this may come to pass, it is absolutely necessary that Algeria should be ruled by a civil governor-general, and that the deep mistrust with which from encroaching on his prerogatives. The military system of government has been tried for half a century in the colony, and has only succeeded in keeping it turbulent and sterile. It is time that Algeria should cease altogether to be regarded as a mere training ground for soldiers—a place where restless colonels and generals may win a little tinsel glory cheaply—that is, cheaply to themselves, for the process has already been very costly to the tax-payer.—*Daily News.*

AUSTRIAN PROJECTS IN THE EAST.

THE *Times* correspondent "lately returned from Eastern Europe" has written a second letter, in which he deals with the future of the minor States of South-Eastern Europe. He reiterates his conviction that Austria "does really desire, and at the right time will be prepared with a plan for, the organization of the Balkanic provinces under her suzerainty where sovereignty is not desirable or attainable;" and he attempts to show that such a result is the only possible solution of that part of the Eastern question. He thinks that Austria is long been convinced that Austrian intervention in one or another form in the organization and Government of the minor States of the Balkan is the only possible means of securing the most important interests of the civilized world in that quarter. To erect these States into autonomies is to prepare internecine strife. Nothing will reconcile the Greek and the Bulgarian, and their rival claims on the doubtful regions would certainly lead to war if they met as independent Powers." Race antipathies are not the only obstacles to the autonomic reconstruction of the Balkan. There are no institutions which States can be founded. Greece is by far the most advanced of all the Balkanic States, but the present Greek Constitution and organization do not suit the people, and will always prevent their forming a strong State. No step can be taken by these small States towards autonomic organization or federal harmony without the presiding care of a Power which has already institutions, organization; and there is no Power but Austria which European jealousies could ever recognize or the hopes of Constitutional Government look to. To suppose that Austria will undertake the work with any Platonic motives is absurd. It is equally absurd to expect that in carrying it through she would adopt any organization differing from her own in order to please other Powers. But she is at least capable of schooling these little States, and imparting the most important of all civic lessons—discipline.

RIGHT AND LEFT.

THE question recently started—why two persons on horseback, or driving, should pass one another on the left—is only part of a much larger and more elaborate problem, why any one action should be performed by one hand rather than the other. In the case of the two meeting horses or carriages, a plausible explanation can soon be given. A person who is riding or driving has his left hand occupied with the reins or bridle; whereas his right hand is either free or at least encumbered only with a whip, which can be dropped in a moment without endanger the safety of the vehicle or the steed. Now it is well known that in early and troubled times when laws were ill enforced, and each man travelled often "with his life in his hand," stranger meeting stranger would be inclined to look in his face with suspicion, and very possible hostility. At the least sign of an intended attack, he would wish to have his right hand free to defend himself with the best weapon he carried against the aggressor or enemy. It was, therefore, natural that each should be disposed to keep his man on the right, so that he could most readily and with the least interruption parry or deliver a blow. But, it may be objected, if this is so, why should not a similar rule have been provided with regard to foot-passengers, who, if they had passed on the left, would have been also more ready to use a weapon with their right hand? The answer to this may not, perhaps, be very much more difficult to find. The wearers of swords were in those days accustomed to travel more on horseback than on foot. Foot-passengers, belonging more often to the less opulent classes, would often be unarmed; besides which, not having their left hand engaged in the task of guiding their horse, they would be almost equally able to defend themselves with it by the use of a dagger or pistol. They could, moreover, resort to the familiar favourite device of parrying a blow with the cloak hung over their left arm, whilst preparing to draw their sword and make a repartee with the right. If, however, they had no arm at all, then the proper attitude for them would be, as it is now, one in which the left foot is advanced and pointed towards the adversary. If two men walking towards one another, so as to pass each on the right, stop at a yard's distance with their left feet advanced, they will be seen to be very much in the position prescribed for adoption by professors of the "art of self-defence."

Why a man should strike with the left hand when unarmed, but should use his sword or lance with the right, is, of course, a much more difficult question. That there is no innate disposition to prefer the one or the other hand for any purpose is abundantly proved by the fact that out of a dozen young children half will show a preference for the one and half for the other. In some cases the partiality for the left is so strong as to triumph even over the persistent attempts of parents and nurses to "break" their charge of what they consider a bad habit. These obstinate youngsters grow up left-handed, and are often in after life much exercised to know whether, after all, their peculiarity is an advantage or the reverse. Certainly to a man who becomes good at cricket it adds much to his efficiency as a bowler if he is able to deliver his ball from the left, and thus puzzle the batsman, whose experience lead him to calculate upon a twist in the opposite direction. Left-handed swordsmen and boxers are also specially difficult to encounter; and the same thing may be said of racquet and tennis players, and many other proficients in out-door exercises, who have the use of the left hand either by preference or concurrently with the right. It is, however, plain that in all times and places the right has had the preference, and has been armed with the engine of attack; so much so that amongst the Greeks a favourite expression for "by the left" was the phrase "towards the shield side." The Romans had a term which shows still more strongly the contempt and active uselessness of the left hand, for in their language "left-handed" means clumsy, and is almost identical with the similar word *gauche* in modern French, borrowed by some of our own writers as a convenient and useful metaphor. There are a number of other acts and attitudes in which the problem arises which hand or which side is to be preferred. Madame de Rémusat relates that Napoleon, who was at first very badly up in matters of etiquette, displayed at one of his early entertainments the utmost perplexity through finding himself unaware which arm he ought to offer to a great lady of the Court. Why should a man mount his horse from the near or left side? This is a question very easily answered. His left hand, holding the bridle, is naturally kept motionless on the neck of the animal, and it is only by standing with that hand towards its head that he can keep the other arm free. Moreover, the sword hangs at his left side, and if it were the left leg that had to be thrown over the horse's back in mounting there would be much clumsiness and even danger in getting the sword over at the same time. But there were times when it was perfectly right to mount from the other side. "Fauconner" is the French term for doing so, and the word suggests its own explanations. A man carrying a falcon carries it on his left hand or wrist, and takes the bridle in his right. Moreover he wears no sword, but rather a pouch and other accoutrements hanging on the right. Consequently there is no disadvantage, but every advantage in mounting from the off stirrup; and this is, in effect, what he does.

The right and the left played very important parts in the elaborate science and art of divination; and relics of the old superstitions may still be traced in many country places. Who has not heard theories as to the different effect of seeing a magpie on the right hand or on the left? The ancient soothsayers attached a still greater importance to the flight of other birds. The eagle on the right was the most auspicious sign of all. But the jay, the crow, the pigeon, the crane, and most of all the owl, gave by their flight and presence unerring presages; and in very many instances the direction of their course, on one hand or the other, made all the difference in the significance of the omen. Unfortunately for the young students of classical literature these omens were regarded in the two classical countries from literally opposite points of view. The Greek priest stood, while divining, with his face turned towards the north, whereas the Roman augur turned his eyes towards the sun in the south. So that the bird which would, to the religious attendant of Pyrrhus, seem to be flying on the right, would appear on the left hand of the haruspex consulted by his Italian adversary. There is some superstition probably in the doctrine that wine should be passed from right to left, and there are men still living who object to seeing it go round the other way. They explain their prejudice by declaring that the decanters ought to "go with the sun;" but it is difficult indeed to see what connection there can be between the course of Phœbus through the sky and the progress of Bacchus over a mahogany table. The attempt to assimilate them seems to serve its purpose at many a festive board; but there is probably not much more philosophy in it than in an attempt to associate the "Back-hander" which a guest takes by moving the bottle "the wrong way" with the "backing" of the wind as explained in meteorological science.

SEAT OF THE EMOTIONS.

IN what part of the nerve-centres are the emotions situated—in big brain, little brain, sensorium, or medulla? The ingenuous reader, imbued with a blind faith in the unity of scientific opinion on matters of importance, will be surprised to find that in the archives of physiology very varied replies may be afforded to this question. Opinions backed by the weight of great authority will tell us that "big brain" is the seat of the emotions, intelligence, the will, and of all those higher nerve functions which contribute to form the characteristic mental existence of man. Such a view, say its upholders, is supported more generally and fully by the facts of physiology, and by those of sanity and of insanity, than any other theory of the exact situation of the "metal light." Authority of equally eminent character, however, is opposed to the foregoing view regarding the superiority of the left brain over all other parts of the nervous centres; and in this latter instance our attention is directed to the claims of the "sensorium," as distinguished from the big brain itself, to represent the seat of the emotions. The emotions of the lower animal, we are reminded, bear a relation to the development of these sensory ganglia, rather than to that of the big brain. Dr. Carpenter, for instance, insists that "it is the *sensorium* not the cerebrum with which the will is in most direct relation." Big brain, in the opinion of Carpenter, "is not essential to consciousness;" "it is insensible itself to stimuli—that is to say, the brain itself has no sensation or feeling—and it further "is *not* the part of the brain which ministers to what may be called the 'outer life' of the animal, but is the instrument exclusively of the 'inner life.' Impressions of sight are received by the sensory ganglia or masses in relation with the eye; and, adds Carpenter, "it would seem probable that *consciousness* of sight only happens when the impression sent from the sensory ganglia to the big brain has returned to these ganglia, and has *reacted* upon these latter as the centres of sight. Thus, according to Dr. Carpenter's theory, we may hold the sensorium to be the true seat of the emotions. Inasmuch as we only become conscious of a sight-impression when it has been transmitted back to the sensory ganglia from the big brain, in like manner we become cognizant of an emotion only when the impression has been returned to the sensorium after being modified in the big brain. The latter supplies the modifying effects, but it is left for the sensory masses of the brain to excite consciousness and to further distribute the emotions through the body. By way of fortifying his position Dr. Carpenter gives the following case quoted from Dr. Abercrombie's "Intellectual Powers":—In the church of St. Peter at Cologne the altar-piece is a large and valuable picture by Rubens, representing the martyrdom of the Apostle. This picture having been carried away by the French in 1805, to the great regret of the inhabitants, a painter of that city undertook to make a copy of it from recollection; and succeeded in doing so in such a manner, that the most delicate tints of the original are preserved with the most minute accuracy. The original painting has now been restored, but the copy is preserved along with it; and even when they are rigidly compared, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the one from the other." Dr. Abercrombie also relates that Niebuhr, the celebrated Danish traveller, when old, blind, and infirm, used to describe to his friends, with marvellous exactitude, the scenes amidst which he had passed his early days, remarking, "that as he lay in bed, all visible objects shut out, the pictures of what he had seen in the past continually floated before his mind's eye, so that it was no wonder he could speak of them as if he had seen them yesterday." Thus, urges Dr. Carpenter, these instances, equally with Hamlet's declaration that he beholds his father in his "mind's eye," are only to be explained as ideational or internal representations of objects once seen. The "background of consciousness" has projected them forwards, in other words, into the waking life in the form of subjective sensations. The same "sensorial state" must have been produced in the case of the painter and in that of Neibuhr as was produced by the original objects each had gazed upon—"that state of the sensorium," says Carpenter, "which was *originally* excited by impressions conveyed to it by the nerves of the *external* senses, being *reproduced* by impressions brought down to it from the cerebrum (or big brain) by the nerves of *internal* senses." To this it may be added that a third section of the physiological world the *medulla oblongata*, or, in other words, the upper segment of the spinal cord, is to be regarded as the seat of the feelings. The late Professor Laycock inclined strongly towards this latter opinion. He held that the changes connected with the receipt and transmission of impressions from the outside world finally ended in the medulla, and there resulted in the development of the higher feelings and sentiments; whilst ordinary and automatically adapted movements might take place entirely unaccompanied by sensation or consciousness. The medulla, in this view is the seat "of all those organised actions—cries and facial movements—by which states of consciousness are manifested," and these movements "can be and are manifested automatically." Mr. Herbert Spencer's views refer "all feelings to this same centre, admitting also the co-operation of the other parts of the brain. By itself the medulla cannot generate emotion," but, adds Mr. Spencer, "it is that out of which emotion is evolved by the co-ordinating actions of the great centres above it." How, by way of conclusion, can we account for the diversity of views thus expressed, and to which side should we lean in our views regarding the seat of the emotions? Probably, as a tentative measure, we may rest most safely by assuming that the production of emotion is a compound act in which not merely the big brain but the sensorium is likewise concerned, as implied by Dr. Carpenter; and further, that through the medulla the effects of the emotions—or the emotions as we behold them in the body—are ultimately evolved. "Much may be said on both sides" of the argument, to use Sir Roger de Coverly's phrase.—*Belgravia.*

THE GAME OF GOLF.

TOWARDS the end of September the clubs of the golfers are literally in full swing, and a few days ago the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrew's held its autumn meeting on the Links of St. Rule. Royal and ancient are appropriate enough epithets for the leading society for the practice of the great Scottish game which has established its head quarters in the old ecclesiastical metropolis. The game of golf is of such remote antiquity that its origin is a matter of dispute with archæologists. Some of them maintain that it was introduced from Scandinavia or Northern Germany, though we should fancy that the sport must have been carried on under difficulties in the forests and swamps of the barbarous North; while it must have been somewhat too mild a form of recreation for warriors who lived between fighting and feasting. Be that as may, it has never been played on the Continent in historic times, except in one or two of the English and American colonies, while from the first it acclimatised itself naturally on the Scotch soil. Indeed it was, in fact, the very country for it, with those broad, bare links of sandy turf, broken by patches of scrubby furze and protected from the sea by lines of sandhills. Ancient the game undoubtedly is, for there was a time when it had little favour from Royalty. Already, in the 15th century it had become so popular as to be proscribed under penalties by Acts of Parliament. A succession of statutes, which seem to have been very generally disregarded, denounce "the fute ball and the golfe or other sic unprofitabil sportis," ordering the patriotic lieges of to leave the links for the wapinschaws, to set up butts and shoot themselves proficient in archery. And Scotch nobles had learned on many a fatal field to recognize the superiority of English bowmen. But the people had a passion for golf and little turn for archery, nor could legislation change their national tastes. A hundred and fifty years later we find the clergy denouncing the game on different grounds. Their parishioners would insist on desecrating the Sabbath by toiling after golf balls on the day of rest, and some offenders were cited before the Kirk Sessions to be dealt with summarily by way of example. King James VI., though the most religious of monarchs, held broader views, and he was in his reign that the game may be said to have become Royal. He made a point of his subjects attending church, but he insisted that, after Divine service, they should be left free to please themselves with golf or any other recreation. Moreover, he appointed the bowyer to the King's Highness in Edinburgh to be maker of his golf clubs as well; while to another burgess he assigned the profitable monopoly of making the balls. We do not know that James ever played golf himself; active exercise of the kind was little in his way, though he loved to go hunting on a managed horse. But his unfortunate son was passionately devoted to it, so much so that Charles is said to have played regularly on the town moor at Newcastle while the Scottish army held him prisoner in their camp. The taste would seem to have run in the family. James II. of England, when Duke of York, and acting as his brother's Viceroy in Scotland, relaxed himself after attendance in the Council Chamber and torture room by getting up matches which still live in tradition. On one occasion he was challenged by two English noblemen to pick out some Scotchman as a partner and play for a heavy stake. The choice of the Duke fell on a cobbler; the pair carried all before them; half the winnings were handed over to the lucky John Patersone, and with them he built himself a house in the Canongate. And we believe that the arms of Patersone are still to be seen on a half-defaced escutcheon on a quaint, many-storied mansion known as the "Golfer's Land."

With the fall of the native Stewart dynasty, the association of Royalty with golfing ceased, till, in 1834, King William IV. became patron of the St. Andrew's Club, conferring on it the style of "Royal and Ancient," and in 1863 the Prince of Wales consented to fill the same dignified office. And the game had been growing less popular in the strict meaning of the word. In old days time was less valued than now, and probably the golfing implements were simpler and cheaper. The modern mechanic seldom cares to amuse himself with another form of hard work, nor can he easily afford the elaborate paraphernalia of the modern golfer. But if golf costs some money, it can nevertheless be played very economically; so it is more in favour than ever with Scotchmen who are tolerably well to do. There is an excitement in it that is scarcely comprehensible to the uninitiated. To become a first-class performer, the golfer should be caught young and trained carefully; and it is remarkable that, with all its popularity in Scotland the game till lately has been very much limited to certain districts. Through the south country, from the Tweed and the Solway to the Links of Tay, it found enthusiastic devotees wherever there was good playing ground; while in the northern counties till recently it had established but a precarious footing. Naturally, the oldest associated body was formed in the capital, where the burghers were comparatively rich and where society chiefly congregated. As is shown by records that have been carefully kept, not a few historical celebrities have been active members of the "Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers;" for it used to be the custom even for Lords of Council and Session to doff their robes of state for the golfer's jacket and recruit themselves on the Links of Leith or Bruntsfield. Latterly, however, the Honourable Company has come to be composed almost entirely of citizens. The suburban spaces were either encroached upon by buildings, or overrun by groups of loungers and children, so that play became difficult and even dangerous. Thus, while golf is more in fashion than ever, the fashion has been setting towards more sequestered localities, where the players have more elbow room—to Musselburgh and north Berwick, to Prestwick and Gullane, and, above all, to St. Andrew's. St. Andrew's, once the capital of the Culdees, is now the captil of the Golfers. All players of any credit or ambition are enrolled in the royal and ancient fraternity; and at the autumn meeting, which has just come off, the blue uniform of the Scottish golfer is in contested. With its associations, its medieval ruins, and its irregular streets, the old borough in the "East Neuk of Fyfe" is interesting enough. But the thoroughbred golfer has no thought to spare for these trivialities, and the place is as absolutely given over to golf as Melton to hunting or Newmarket to racing. The famous links are a stretch of sand and "bent" grass between the town and the estuary of the Eden. There are 18 holes arranged at distances varying from 100 to about 400 yards, and the course, as it should be driven over by a fair player, is supposed to be as nearly as possible four miles.

Nothing can be more animating than the scene when a grand field day is going forward, or, indeed, on an ordinary occasion, when "the Green" is crowded. The air is always invigorating; and the links, in all weathers have a beauty of their own. Whether there be blue sky and genial sunshine, which may be said to be the exception rather than the rule, or whether the east wind be blowing fresh from the sea, driving a grey scud of clouds across the heavens, and curling the lines of rollers in a bay that is notorious for tossing the passing steamers even when the water elsewhere is comparatively calm. For it is the charm of golf that it may be played in all weathers, except, perhaps, in a blinding snowstorm. With the excitement and the exercise you are indifferent to drizzle and almost ignore the heaviest passing shower; while as you stride forward over springy turf, or clear the gaping sand-chasms, you keep the blood in swift circulation and set ordinary cold at defiance. And it is played by men of all ages, though gentlemen whose joints have been stiffening, or who may have been touched by rheumatism or gout, must, of course, go over the ground more softly. There, for example, is a stalwart figure in the prime of life, with broad shoulders and muscular arms, and an elasticity in every movement, suggestive of inexhaustible vigour. As he stands up to strike a "teed" ball, his arms swinging in unison with his keen eye—as he sends the ball skimming straight and swift from his "driver" in the direction of the next hole—it would seem that he must be far more than a match for his antagonist. And no doubt he is a most formidable opponent, for he is a steady as well as a brilliant player; but that antagonist of his is "bad to beat." When the gray-whiskered veteran, with the visible stoop and the slight shamble in his gait, makes a match for money, he is sure to carry many bets behind him. If he cannot drive

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MR. E. CHARPIE begs to announce to his numerous Patrons, and the Public in general, that he has received a large Consignment of FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES OF 50 DIFFERENT KINDS, which for QUALITY, SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTION, ARTISTICALLY FINISHED, and ACCURACY IN TIME-KEEPING CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

PRICE LIST giving full particulars sent free on application.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GOLD WATCHES,
BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"
AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
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BY THE LATE
GEORGE-ABERICH MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
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OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.
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THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one gallon, not more than 4 gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps, and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital pegg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale, pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS & JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 quality, per Imperial Gallon...	8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 galls. Rs. 3 ; 4 galls. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls., or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estèphe ,, ,, ...	216 0	231 0

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,187—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bender Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany for warding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th and on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 220	„ 150	„ 50
Port Said	„ 320	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 370	„ 150

Including Wines. 1 cwt free.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Steamboats. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Captain.	Tons HP.	To sail
s.s. VORWAERTS...G. Marussig	2,304 450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS ...C. Lazarich	2,000 400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ... Rs.	400	...Rs. 280	...Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	... 265	143
To Port Said	360	... 255	131
To Suez	300	... 240	122
To Aden	170	... 130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. LAZARICH, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

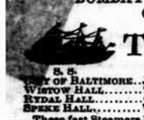
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Mane Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Cassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H.P.	1881.
FLEET OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,300 300	19th Nov.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins	2,700 400	7th Dec.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	21st do.
SPEKE HALL	J. Brand	2,700 400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after October, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

JUST UNPACKED, grand square PIANOS, by F. Doerner and Son, received per s.s. Bretton Hall, are specially built for India in solid mahogany frames, capable of resisting both the heat and humidity of the climate. Also unpacked HARNESS and SADDLERY of every description and other miscellaneous, also a second-hand COTTAGE PIANO on commission sale. For particulars apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she can'll ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport. If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Meean Meer.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racing Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 29th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of a GOODS TERMINUS for this Company on the Moody Bay Imperial Estate, near Carnac Bridge, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.

2. Plans, specifications, &c., for the work may now be seen at this office.

3. The Agent and Chief Engineer will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 20th October, 1881.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

are the standard for weighing in all leading communities. Made in

VERMONT, AMERICA,

Their use is universal, their approval unqualified. For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.

HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.

H. BALLANTINE, AGENT.
3, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK,

Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that

CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

SELLING AGENTS WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT FOR INDIA,
H. BALLANTINE.
3, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2939	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3053	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s. KRIVA	2939	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— HYDASPES	2881	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
— RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2933	530	W. S. Thompson	24th „
— SURAT	3412	530	W. E. Breeze	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ... Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 500	Rs. 600

SIX MONTHS.

First Class ... Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, CALLAO AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3115 600	E. Asudown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3849 600	E. J. Baker	18th „
VENETIA	3726 450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	2627 450	R. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	3593 400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
			1882.
CATHAY	2983 500	W.M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To St. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS from England will in future be landed at Apollo Bunder, instead of at Mazagon, and all heavy baggage, which is not passed on board, will be sent to the Town Custom House.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

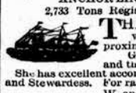
COMMENCING with the s.s. RAVENNA, leaving Bombay on 8th December, the Company's steamers will call at Plymouth instead of Southampton, and passengers can either land there or at Gravesend.

The steamers will be timed to reach Plymouth on Tuesday morning, and Gravesend on Wednesday afternoon.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMER ELYSIA.
2,733 Tons Register. 678 H. P. Nominal.



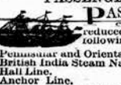
THIS splendid fast Steamer will sail on WEDNESDAY, 2nd proximo, for GENOA and MARSEILLES, and thence to NEW YORK.

She has excellent accommodation, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For rates apply to

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) for family groups of the reduced force by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the last season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boarding in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	... 9 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered ...	... 11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size ...	... 11 0
„ „	„ Wicker covered ...	... 14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size ...	... 15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size ...	... 20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	... 27 0
„ 3	Six „	... 34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters ...		... 40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware ...		... 40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter ...		... 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes ...	Rs. 1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes ...	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100 ...	2 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Archie Lovell; by Mrs. A. Edwardes	2 4
Belles Pink Boots; by J.H. Mathews	3 12
Broken Blossom; by F. Marrat	2 4
Decline and Fall of the British Empire; by Lang-Tung.	0 6
Epilepsy and other Chronic Convulsive Diseases; by W. R. Cowers	6 12
Family World, Domestic Magazine of usefulness and amusement	0 8
Footprints; by S. Tytler	3 12
Gladys, the Reaper; by A. Beale	3 4
Health Resorts for Tropical Invalids; by W.J. Moore.	3 4
Hero of a Hundred Fights; by S. Tytler	3 4
Jane Shore, or the Goldsmith's Wife; by Mrs. Bennett	1 4
Manual of Diseases of Women; by A. W. Edis ...	8 0
Marco Visconti; by T. Grossi	2 4
Margaret the Moonbeam; by C. Lushington	1 8
Queen Cophetua; by R.E. Francillon	2 4
School Physical and Descriptive Geography; by H. Johnston	3 12
Ten Years' Tenant; by W. Besant and J. Rice ...	2 4
Trumpet-Major; by T. Hardy	3 12
Twenty-one Days in India; by Sir Alf Baba (Third Edition, revised and corrected by the author) ...	2 8
Vicar's Daughter; by G. MacDonald	3 12
What shall we act? by M. E. James	1 8
Who did it? by H. C. Adams (a Schoolboy's Tale) ...	3 4
Wit and Wisdom of Parliament; by H. Latchford ...	0 10
Albrecht Durer; by R. F. Heath	2 4
Bird of Truth; by F. Caballero	3 0
Boy's Ideal; by F. E. Cooke	2 0
Brief Sketch of the Life of Genl. Charles A. Browne; by a General Officer	1 8
Cruise of the Walrus Shell; by André	3 4
Cornet of Horse; by G. A. Henty	3 4
Denmark and Iceland; by E. C. Otte	2 4
Helena's Household	2 4
Little Dot's Picture Book	1 4
Long Nose the Dwarf; by W. Hauff	1 4
Mystery in Palace Gardens; by Mrs. J. H. Riddell ...	3 12
Oliver Twist; by C. Dickens	1 4
Salt Water; by W. H. G. Kingston	1 4
Structure of the Cotton Fibre; by F. H. Bowman ...	6 4
Zadkiel's Almanac for 1882	0 8
All the Year Round, Vol. XXVII.	3 8
Cambridge Trifles; by the Author of "A Day of My Life at Eton"	1 8
Chips; by S. K. Hocking	0 10
Enchiridion of Epictetus; by T. Talbot	4 12
Farm Festivals; by W. Carleton	0 10
From Log-Cabin to White House; by W. M. Thayer ...	3 4
Great Fite; by W. Dawes	0 6
Hurricane Hurry; by W. H. G. Kingston	2 4
Land at Last; by E. Yates	1 4
Madge Dunraven	1 4
Mantegna and Francia; by J. Cartwright	2 4
Merry and Wise; by H. L. Williams	2 4
My Lady Maude; or the Wonder of King's Wood-chase; by P. Egan	2 4
New Anaiogy; by Cellarius	3 12
Quarterly Army List, Bengal	2 0
Do. do. Bombay	2 0
Do. do. Madras	4 0
Red House in the Suburbs; by Mrs. R. O'Reilly ...	1 8
Secrets of a Private Enquiry Office; by J. Peddie ...	1 8
Shoemakers' Village; by H. Holbeach	2 4
Stephenson and other Railway Pioneers; by J. F. Layson	1 8
Sunrise; by W. Black	3 12
Year in Fiji; by J. Horne	3 12
Arctic Adventures; by W. H. G. Kingston	1 4
Emerson's Birthday-Book	2 12
Every Boy's Annual for 1882; by E. Routledge ...	3 12
Guests at Home; by C. E. Meetkerke	1 8
Key to Tennyson's in Memoriam; by A. Gatty ...	1 8
Life of Oliver Cromwell	3 12
Reciprocity Craze; by G. W. Medley	0 4
Routledge's Every Girl's Annual for 1882; by Miss A. Leith	3 12
Stung to the Quick; by Mrs. G. L. Banks	1 8
Things In-doors	1 4

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Alice Roman d'Hier; by A. Houssaye	2 4
Chiffon; by A. Asselineau	2 0
Choses d'Amour; by G. Lachaud	2 0
Jeunes Filles et Jeunes Femmes; by L. Desnoyers ...	1 0
Un Mariage d'Amour; by L. Halivy	2 4

COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SASSOON PRESSING COMPANY.

THE MANAGEMENT of this Company has been TRANSFERRED to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co. and the registered offices have been REMOVED to No. 8, Forbes Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—SOCIAL MEETING at 7-30 p.m., FRIDAY, 4th November, in the Association Hall and Rooms, near the Apollo Bunder, OPEN to LADIES. Tickets, ONE RUPEE each, can be had at the Tract and Book Society, and from the Superintendent of the Coffee and Reading Rooms.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to previous advertisements calling for tenders for the supply of COALS to this Factory, FRESH TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to noon on the 9th November, 1881.

Conditions the same as in previous advertisement.

F. J. CALDECOTT, Lieut. Col., R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Kirkee, 26th October, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE NOTICE in this morning's issue that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have DECIDED to CHARGE SEVEN ANNAS FIVE PIES per maund, Sabarmati to Bombay, is INCORRECT.

In no case will the B. B. and C. I. Railway mileage charges be higher than those of the Rajpootana Railway from Delhi and Jeypore.

For the present and until the Rajpootana again alters, the rate for Grain, Delhi to Bombay, will be 15 annas 5 pies, and Agra to Bombay 15 annas 10 pies per maund, the B. B. and C. I. Railway mileage proportion being the same as that charged by the Rajpootana Railway.

J. R. DUCKBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th October, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
RE-OPENING OF THE CAMPOOLEE BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after TUESDAY next, the first of November, until further notice, the TILLOWLEE STATION (five miles from Karjat) and the CAMPOOLEE STATION (nine miles from Karjat,) will be OPENED, the former for Passenger Traffic only, and the latter for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

2. A Mixed Train will run daily between Campoolee and Karjat, calling at the Palasdhari and the Tillowlee Stations as under:—

DOWN.		P. M.	UP.		P. M.
Karjat	Dep.	1-35	Campoolee	Dep.	2-55
Palasdhari	Arl.	1-45	Tillowlee	Arl.	3-18
Do.	Dep.	1-48	Do.	Dep.	3-20
Tillowlee	Arl.	2-7	Palasdhari	Arl.	3-37
Do.	Dep.	2-7	Do.	Dep.	3-40
Campoolee	Arl.	2-30	Karjat	Arl.	3-50

First, second, third and fourth class passengers will be booked by these trains between Campoolee and Karjat.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th October, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER CURRUMSEY TULLOO, legal heir and representative of THACKER MADHOWJEE MEGHJEE, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground of which Khatree Pandurang Kushnajee is Fazandar, together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Barbhai Moholla or Nagdevee Street, in the registration Sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, containing 70 feet in length, and 15 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Barbhai Moholla or Nagdevee Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Ramdas Purshoum, and on the south by the property of Baboo Pandichoorce. All persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of October, 1881.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1881 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the twenty-first day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay or which are any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this twenty-sixth day of October, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard... 12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin. 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ... 17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ASQUITH & LORD

HAVE received and opened their NEW STOCK of GOODS for the COMING COLD SEASON, and every department of their well-known establishment is filled with a large and varied stock of the newest goods, specially selected and made for them by well-known manufacturers. ASQUITH & LORD will be glad to forward patterns of different materials and instructions for self-measurement to any part of India on receipt of a written application.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

	Rs.		Rs.
SHIRTS {Plain White, Military Front, for wear with Uniform}	6 for 23	SHIRTS {Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.}	6 for 36
SHIRTS {Best White Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs}	6 for 28	SHIRTS {Best White, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.}	6 for 32
SHIRTS {Oxford Cloth, the original sort made in all the new Shapes}	6 for 36	SHIRTS {Flannel, a new serviceable material cool and comfortable}	6 for 46
SHIRTS {French-printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs}	6 for 30	SHIRTS {Best Fine Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check}	6 for 54
SHIRTS {Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury}	6 for 72	SHIRTS {Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear}	6 for 56
SHIRTS {Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel}	6 for 52		

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday is somewhat more favourable, inasmuch as the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has improved by 2 per cent., but this is owing to a decrease in discounts, and not to any diminution in the demand for gold, Bullion having decreased during the week by £100,000. There is nothing, therefore, on which to base anticipations of easier money just yet, and the outside market rates of discount remain unaltered.

Consols are unaltered, and in Securities the only change is in Rupee Paper, which is ¼ per cent. higher.

In the General Produce markets there is no alteration of any kind, but we hear from private sources that Wheat is quieter.

Piecegoods in Manchester are steady but unchanged; and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady at previous prices. From New York we have had no telegram, and we are unable, therefore, to give our usual comparison of the receipts at the American ports.

STERLING.—Exchange to-day opened steady at yesterday's closing figures, but after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams a firmer tone was apparent, and a recovery of 1-32d. was established. The market shows every signs of firmness, and we close at the following figures:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-8d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-32 to ¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2f. 14¼c.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again owing to the rise in London, and we now quote Fours at Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 109¾. The SHARE market has been quiet, with an easier tendency. In Banks there is no change, and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas. Press shares are quiet, with no alteration of any importance. Spinning and Weaving mill shares show a weaker feeling, and may be called generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has been almost a dead letter so far as fresh business is concerned. Sellers are quite as firm as formerly, but buyers evince little disposition to operate, and anything like activity is evidently still distant.

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS are firm, and for relets slightly higher figures are asked. At the same time there is nothing of a special character to affect the market, and, if anything, steamers are to be had from the other side on somewhat easier terms, a December loading boat having been fixed to-day at 41s. 3d., U. K. or Continent, with concessions.

PIECE-GOODS are steady at previous prices. To arrive there is perhaps a shade more inquiry, but not at any higher figures, stocks being still large.

COALS are firm with a more active demand on the part of consumers, but sellers continue to hold aloof except at prices a long way ahead of present offers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	00
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,630	284	all	10¾ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	425 930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p. s.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	430
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	960
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	190
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,300xd
French Press Co	200	500	all	45 p.s.	440
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 30	135xd.
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	295
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	180xd.
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	23	1,225
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,000xd.
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	2	470
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	460

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazgon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	825
Fort Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	10	220

* For dist ibution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	785
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	146
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	665
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	990
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	975
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,005
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	790
Couria Mills	50	1,000	50	50	980
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	785
Empress S. & W. Co. Ltdto (New issue)	736	500	all	Rs.7-8-0	695
Golam Baba S. Co.	400	500	150	400	450
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	555
Hydraad Spinning Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	1,085
Jeliar All Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,125
Jewraj Bhailoo	600	500	500	50	675
Khandelah	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,125
Khatao Hacking Co.	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,165
Mahalukshmi	350	1,000	1,000	100 p. s.	1,925
Manockjee Petit's	500	1,000	500	Rs. 50	580
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,440
Morarjee Goculdas	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	257½
Muir Mills	1,000	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,210
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	7 p. s.	1,115
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	809½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	390
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,135
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	500	500	500	40	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	1010
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	Rs. 50	765

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,600	1,000	100	400
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	165x. 153x.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,425
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	470
Mechanical Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,025
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	34	..	23 nomi.
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	925
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nomi. 12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		25	..	nomi. 22

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Oct. 22, 1881.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,439½ miles.			
Coaching	1,20,806	0	0
Merchandise	3,91,834	0	0
Electric Telegraph	13,931	0	0
Total Rs.	5,26,571	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,283½ miles. Total Rs.	4,25,200	0	0
Increase	1,01,371	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain T. Fairclough, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,747 tons, Captain J. E. Dyer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 185 deck passengers.

THE barque Edeline, 499 tons, Captain J. Watts, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Mauritius (17th Sept.), brought a cargo of 9,910 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Athens, 1,494 tons, Captain W. Dwyer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (28th Sept.), with a cargo of 2,240 tons coals and 33 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Cutch, brought 47 deck passengers, she will sail to-day for thename thport ts, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

THE I.G. steamer May Frere, 308 tons, Commander D. F. Jones, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Sunderi (27th October), with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Col. Stracey, Mil. Secy; Captain Christopher, A. D. C. and 12 followers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, 1,138 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from China, &c., brought ten second class and two deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—90 cases glass bangles, 46 packages chinaware, 6 packages brasswre, 1 case fruits, 2 cases silk waste, 12 cases trunks, 132 chests tea, 51 packages china-roots, 2cases drums, 2 cases brass leaves, 206 packages preserves, 20 cases vermillion, 12 packages nutmegs, 562 packages aniseedstar, 8 packages goods, 1,000 Nos. jars, 1 case white copper, 54 cases leads, 3 packages lacquerware, 61 cases papers, 8,006 bags sugar, 53 bales silk, 3 cases vermiselles, 1 case fans, 2 cases scales, 936 packages sugar-candy, 200 cases cassia, 202 cases fine crakers, 3 cases incticglass, 4 boxes cassia oil, 2 packages japanwares, and 20 packages matting. From Penang.—390 slabs tin. From Singapore.—32 packages pepper roots, 24 packages copper, 3 packages piece-goods, 20 packages china-roots, 25 chests tea, 48 packages sugar-candy, 1 case fruits, 224 packages nutmegs, 40 cases cassia, 136 packages benzain, 8 packages goods, 552 packages coffee, 1 case saffron, 1 package ivory, 50 packages patch leaves, 41 packages dammar, 51 bags sago, 4 chests silk, 2 packages mattings, 45 cases mace, 6 cases cigars, 3 cases beads, and 1,750 pieces sapanwood.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Athens (s)	Dwyer	Cardiff, Sept. 28.
	I. G. May Frere (s).	Jones	Surderi, Oct. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
28	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Prince Arthur	Whitney	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Malabar.	Grant	England.
	Adria (s)	Fairclough	Mauritius.
	King Arthur	Dyer	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Jeranos, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Inchrhana, to London.
Steamer Burmuh, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Maurice Reunion, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
21 Celtic Monarch (s). Wilson ..... Port Said, Oct. 1.
Commillis (s) ..... Smith ..... Rangoon, Oct. 17.
Aljula ..... Passmore ..... R. de Janeiro, Aug. 11.
Isaac L. Skolfield. Bishop ..... New York, June 22.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 24.—Steamers Assam and William Symington. Ship Bengal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
26 Sirdhana (s) ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
25 Asia (s) ..... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—277 kegs iron nails, Tyebally Adomjee; 50 cases school slates, Esoofally Abdoolally; 6 cases dye, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 230 boxes tinplates; Joseph Soares; 90 boxes brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 3 bales wall papers, Dossabhoy Sullamjee; 100 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadumjee.

Elysia (s)—120 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 57 packages paints or sorts, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

Clan Ranold (s)—4 cases silvered plate glass, Esmalljee Tajbhoy.

Arago (s)—140 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sestos (s)—5 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Rohilla (s)—2 packages old tom gin, 10 drums boile oil, 10 drums turpentine, 56 packages paints of soarts, and 2 cases soap, Watson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—33 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alvah (s).—255 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur; 100 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo.

Arago (s)—100 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut; 1,600 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ramdass Gopaljee.

Knight of St. Patrick (s)—805¼ cwts wheat, Sa Brothers and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Dayall Moorarjee; 64 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 764 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaywatt; 2,800 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Framjee Eduljee Dawar; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 81 bales cotton, Tho. H. Moore and Co; 146 bales cotton, Kuttonee Velljee; 113 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 25 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee.

Brankscme Hall (s)—239 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 50 bales wool, Runchordas Moorarjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gunesh Venayeck; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 50 bales wool, Jeewandas Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran (s)—337½ cwts coir yarn, Treecomdas Lowjee; 1,731 slabs tin, the P. and O. Co; 6,007 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 221¼ cwts coir fibre, Currumsee Khetsee and Co.

Maurice Reunion (s)—1,350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Inchrinana (s)—1,175 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 249¼ cwts coir yarn, Roysy Amerchund; 270 cwts coir yarn, Purmanund Govindjee; 8 bales hides, David Sullamon Pejarker.

FOR HAVRE.

Bransley (s)—130 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia (s)—62¼ cwts clove stems, Ruzubally Adlyruza; 15 bales skins, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam (s)—711 bags coffee, 38 bales hides, 1,557 packages gamboier, the P. and O. Co. 3000; bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—2 cases shawls, The French Bank; 40 cases rugs, 43 cases brassware and 2 cases Indian condiments, G. Mannett.

Elysia (s)—4,537½ cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 165 cwts coir yarn, Roysoy Amerchand.

FOR GENOA.

Siam (s)—150 slabs tin, the P. and O. Co.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Newnham (s)—55 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Jeranus (s)—2,596¼ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Waebuseto—101¼ cwts wet dates, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Kettlewell, Lieut. Col., 20th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, from Khandala.
Irvine, Major, 13th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Peshawur.
Hatch, Surg., on duty, from Mahableshwur.

OCTOBER 28.

Sutton, Lieut., 2nd Batt. Bedfordshire, on duty, from Caimanore.
Blois, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Surat.
Phyre, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 28.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Davies, Lieut. and Adjt., 2nd Batt. Cheshire, from leave, to Allahabad.
Adams, Surg., to join, to Madras.
Brett, Lieut. Col., Oxfordshire L. I., to join.
Kettlewell, Lieut. Col., 20th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Baroda.
Case, Major, Bengal Commissariat, to join, to Meean Meer.
Phyre, Captain, Staff, from leave, to Mhow.
Kilroy, Surg. Major, to join, to Madras.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, October 20.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer:—

7th B. C.—Lieut. W. C. Pollard, from the 10th B. C. to be Offg. Sqn. Officer.

Intimation having been received by telegram from the Horse Gu rds, that Major W. G. Thomas, R. A. O. Borderers, has been removed to the 2nd Bn. of his Regt. that officer will proceed to England to join his Bn. doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Cachar Station order, dated 21st Sept. appointing Lieut. T. G. Johnson, 12th N. I., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Dunsford, relieved.

Dehera Dun Station order, dated 4th Oct., appointing Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, 2nd Goorkhas, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Jhelum Station order, dated 26th Sept., appointing Capt. L. Deming, Wing Officer 20th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Birch, transferred to Delhi.

Dagshai Station order, dated 3rd Oct., appointing Lieut. G. T. F. Keene, 1st Bn. K.'s O. Borderers, to be Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Boultbee, relieved.

Nowshera Station order, dated 6th Oct., appointing Lieut. W. H. F. Macmullen, 18th B. C., to officiate as Supdt. Sudder Bazar, in addition to his other duties, vice More-Molyneux, on leave.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated 3rd Oct., appointing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, 13th M. N. I., to assume command of the station, with effect from the 4th idem, during the absence on duty of the officer commanding the dist.

Major W. Anderson, 13th M. N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 4th idem, during the absence on duty of the Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Saugor district.

13th Hussars.—Regtl. order, dated 13th Sept. appointing Capt. W. W. Christie to act as Interpr., in addition to his other duties, vice Farquhar, relieved, there being no qualified subaltern officer available.

Scotch Rifles, 2nd Bn. order, dated 27th Sept., appointing Lieut. W. F. Anderson to officiate as Interpr., with effect from the 8th July, vice Blake, on leave, there being no fully qualified subaltern available.

Connaught Rangers, 1st Bn. order, dated 3rd Oct., appointing Lieut. G. Murray to officiate as Interpr. to the Bn., with effect from the 9th May, vice Clough. Taylor, relieved, there being no fully qualified officer advailable.

Royal West Surrey Regt., 2nd Bn. order, dated 4th Oct., appointing Lieut. H. B. Fowler to officiate as Adjt., to the half Bn. stationed at Jalozai, with effect from the 30th Sept.

12th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 4th Sept., appointing Lieut. G. A. Collins, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qr.-mr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from 19th Aug., *vice* Angelo, offg. as Wing Comdr., there being no other officer available.

Dated 5th Sept., making the following appointments, vice Macdonald, on furlough:—

Major A. Oldham, Wing Comdr., to officiate as Comdt.

Lieut. J. W. E. Angelo, Wing Officer and Qr-mr., and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Anderson, on furlough.

Lieut. G. A. Collins, Wing Officer and Offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Oldham, there being no other officer available.

26th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 19th Sept. appointing Lieut. W. J. H. Bond, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qr.-mr., vice Denning, relieved.

44th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 15th Sept., appointing Lieut. T. S. Boileau, Wing Officer and Adjt., to continue to officiate as Wing Comdr., in addition to his other duties vice Ridgeway, on furlough, consequent on Lieut. Col. F. F. Nowcroft having assumed command of the regiment, there being no other officer available.

4th Goorkhas.—Regtl. order, dated 18th Sept., making the following appointments, with effect from the 9th Aug:—

Major E. P. Mainwaring, Wing Comdr., to Officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Hay, seconded.

Lieut. H. J. Bolton, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr., vice Mainwaring, there being no other officer available.

Lieut. D. B. Hodgson, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qmr.

CALENDAR—OCT.—NOV., 1881.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....Oct. 30th .... 9h. 33'4m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H.	M.	High Water. H.	M.	Low Water
Sat. 29	.....	6	1 5	27	3	22m	9	24m
					3	12 a	9	13 a
Sun. 30	20th Sunday aft. Trinity	6	1 5	26	4	30m	10	53m
					4	31 a	10	39 a
Mon 31	English mail expected.	6	2 5	26	5	30m	0	18 a
					6	7 a		—
Tu. 1	.....	6	2 5	25	6	37m	0	11m
					7	34 a	1	17 a
Wed 2	.....	6	3 5	25	7	40m	1	23m
					8	11 a	2	10 a
Thr. 3	.....	6	3 5	24	8	35m	2	31m
					9	36 a	2	57 a
Fri. 4	.....	6	4 5	24	9	22m	3	24m
					10	22 a	3	39 a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

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(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LITSTER—HILL—October 27th, at the Free Kirk, Esplanade, Bombay, by the Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D., Alexander Litster, G. I. P. R., to Marion Jane, the only daughter of Mr. Charles Wines Hill, of Lanoli.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATTEN—October 10th, at Moulmein, the wife of H. G. Batten, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

THOMAS—October 20th, at Palamcottah, the wife of Surgeon G. T. Thomas, I.M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MATHER—CROSS—October 24th, at Newgong, Bundelkhand, John Mather, to Ethel Kate Tytler Cross, daughter of Colonel R. C. Cross, of Southsea, Hants.

LYNGER—O'BRIEN—October 18th, at Vazirabad, Joseph Unger, P. W. Inspector, P. N. S. Railway, to Mary Alice Catherine, daughter of George O'Brien, S. M., P. N. S. Railway.

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—October 22nd, at Bareilly, Agnes Amelia Berkeley, daughter of the late V. C. F. Berkeley, aged 31 years.

CRAGGS—October 12th, at Chandwara, Honorary Surgeon M. Craggs, Civil Surgeon, Chanda, C.P.

LLOYD-JONES—October 20th, at Jutindhur, the wife of H. Lloyd-Jones, aged 30 years.

MEHTA—October 20th, at Peshawur, Navazbanu, daughter of Hormusjee M. Mehta, aged 4 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1881.

A SHORT time since when we spoke of the transfer of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell from Jessore, where he was Joint-Magistrate, to Mymensing, where he was to be Assistant Magistrate only, the Calcutta papers semi-officially contradicted us. They stated that the transfer was not degradation at all; that Mr. O'Donnell was sent to Mymensing very much in the ordinary course of nature, he being an Assistant Magistrate in official rank, and a Joint-Magistrate only, as it were, by accident. We stood corrected, but not convinced. Everybody knew that Mr. O'Donnell was the *bête noir* of His Honour Sir Ashley Eden, as he had been the *bête noir* of Sir Ashley Eden's predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, who never read the "Black Pamphlet" without getting a fit. The pamphlet in question had caused the transfer of its author by a fiat of Sir Richard's from a part of Bengal where people only stewed to a station where they were boiled outright, and everybody thought that there was an end to Mr. O'Donnell; but that gentleman turned up promiscuously a little later on with his passion for writing disagreeable pamphlets strongly developed. He wrote amongst other things "The Ruin of an Indian Povince," and Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Ashley Eden were as much enraged at his disclosures relative to the exactions of the wealthy zemindars and at the supine indifference of certain high officials as Sir Richard Temple had been at the attempt to demonstrate that a rice famine in Bengal was no greater misfortune to a population which lived upon another kind of grain than would be a turnip famine to the peasantry of England. If Mr. O'Donnell had been wise in his generation, of course he would have burnt his pens and emptied his ink-bottle when he saw what came of writing the "Black Pamphlet." That interesting *brochure* pleased no one, not even Mr. Robert Knight, who found fault with it for allowing Sir Richard Temple to escape with life, while Sir Richard himself was driven wild by it, and for a time was accused of attempting the life of Mr. O'Donnell. But he was not wise; and we see now in plain print what we only surmised when we heard of that "transfer" of the Joint-Magistrate of Jessore which the Calcutta papers rebuked us for imagining to be "degradation." The document which we published yesterday at second-hand from the *Hindu Patriot* embodies the most frightful wigging which it has ever been the good fortune of a high official to administer to a subordinate whom the Lord has delivered into his hands. Through nine mortal paras. Sir Ashley Eden, by the pen of Mr. Secretary Cockerell, sets forth the ingrained wickedness of Mr. O'Donnell throughout his official career, and Sir Ashley Eden's profound sorrow, not to say indignation, thereat.

It is shown that from the beginning until now Mr. O'Donnell has been guilty of disloyal conduct to his immediate superiors—not, of course, to his more exalted superiors,—and it is practically shown that this young officer has not only sinned by insubordination, but that on divers occasions he had taken "an erroneous view of his position"—a depth of depravity of which no official had ever been guilty before. It is shown that Mr. O'Donnell has been sat upon, and sat upon in vain, by Sir Ashley Eden's predecessors, and that he has not profitted under their gentle pressure. Sir Ashley, it is pleasant to hear, had none but the most benevolent intentions towards Mr. O'Donnell. When that gentleman returned from Europe a short time back, "Sir Ashley Eden determined to give him another chance, and promoted him to officiate as Joint Magistrate of Jessore." But, alas! this young official refused to profit by the "chance. "He has there shown the same want of all the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of his judicial duties, the same want of tact, the same self-sufficiency and impracticable reliance on his own superior judgment in matters regarding which he could have very little experience, the same petulance and impatience of control, and the same spirit of insubordination and neglect of discipline that he has shown throughout his service." There can be no mistake about this. It leaves nothing to the imagination: neither the official turpitude of the incorrigible Joint-Magistrate, nor the rhadamanthine spirit of justice which inspires the correcting arm of His Honour, who lays it on with a cudgel. "It is clear," the Resolution goes on to say, "that he (Mr. O'Donnell) is not amenable to mere censure, and that forbearance only leads him on to greater neglect of duty, and of all the rules of the service to which he belongs; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot, therefore, allow him to act any longer in the superior grade of Joint-Magistrates to which he was temporarily promoted, or to perform the duties of a Joint-Magistrate." It is equally. "clear" that this sentence at least was penned as much in anger as in sorrow. "Mr. O'Donnell is clearly not to be trusted to take charge of the office of the Magistrate and Collector during the absence in the district of his superior officer, this being one of the chief duties of a Joint-Magistrate. He must therefore revert to his permanent appointment in the service, and work as an Assistant Magistrate under a strict Magistrate." But the greatest sting of all is naturally where we might expect to find it, in the tail of the Resolution, "Orders will be issued from the Appointment Department of this office transferring Mr. O'Donnell to Mymensing, were he will have another chance of qualifying under an experienced Magistrate and Joint-Magistrate for promotion again to the higher grade as soon as he shall have shown himself fitted for such a position." This adds insult to the injury that has gone before, and if Mr. O'Donnell does not sigh for pistols and coffee when he reads it, he will be no true Irishman. The subject matter of this very pretty little quarrel has been sent up to the Government of India, which will have the advantage of reading the correspondence referred to in the Resolution before pronouncing an opinion upon the whole affair. We, too, should like to read the correspondence at our leisure before jumping to a conclusion on a matter which, though it has its amusing side, is not without its gravity in these latter times, when high officials regard a piece of print emanating from a subordinate very much as a high-spirited bull regards an innocent piece of red rag.

THREE years ago Russia's chosen line of approach towards India seemed to be from Tashkend through Samarcand, across the Oxus, and by way of the Bamian pass, to Kabul. It was by this route that General Kaufmann used to correspond with Shere Ali and that General Stolietoff journeyed when, at the head of his political and military mission, he made his famous visit to the Amir. It was from Tashkend, moreover, through Samarcand, and thence to the Oxus, that the Russian brigade advanced which fell back when the news reached Kaufmann of peace, with or without honour, having been definitively concluded at Berlin. Now the whole scene of Russian activity in connection with Central Asian affairs seems to have changed. Tashkend is forgotten for Krasnovodsk; and from the base on the eastern shore of the Caspian missions are despatched, troops are marched, and a line of railway is being pushed forward. If the iron road which, starting from Krasnovodsk, has been finished and opened for traffic as far as Khizil Arvat had been completed along its whole length, what assistance might have been rendered by Russia after the battle of Sept. 22 to the defeated Ayoub Khan? For it matters little to Russia whether her old protegé and pensioner Adul Rahman or his enemy in the field throws himself into her hands, so long as she has an Afghan pretender of some kind to work with.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Colonel White left this morning for Agra. Lord William Beresford has assumed charge of the Military Secretaryship.

A NEW RAILWAY.

The contemplated railway from Umritsur to Pathankote, regarding which the Viceroy was memorialised at Umritsur last year, is to be undertaken shortly. The cost is estimated at between 45 to 50 lakhs.

The Punjab Government, it is said, will construct the line as a productive public work, though it is believed that the propriety of constructing it by private enterprise is being considered. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company works the line when completed.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY BILL.

It is believed that the Punjab University Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council at the next meeting at Calcutta on the 7th December.

MUNNIPORE.

Dr. G. Watt, Educational Department, has been deputed by the Bengal Government to report upon the forest and vegetable resources of Munnipore.

TRANSFER OF APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips has been transferred from the Assam commission permanently to the Central Provinces commission; the vacancy resulting by his transfer being filled up according to seniority in Assam.

THE KURSAAL AT SIMLA.

It is believed that the Government of India have at last given their consent to the construction of a Kursaal at Simla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BERWICK ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Jerningham, the Liberal candidate, has been elected, by an overwhelming majority, member for Berwick-on-Tweed, in place of Sir D. Marjoribanks, recently raised to the Peerage.

AYOUB KHAN IN PERSIA.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph in its to-day's issue stating that Ayoub Khan will be interned in Persia, probably at Teheran.

OBITUARY.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey, M. P. for Tiverton.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy arrived here to-day. They have been enthusiastically received.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.

Ikime Sirdar has bribed certain Merv chiefs to proceed to Askabad to submit to the Czar. Russia demands, as a guarantee of submission, that they surrender the guns at Merv.

THE MERV CHIEFS AT ASKABAD.

The Merv chiefs remained for five days in Askabad, and subsequently visited Teheran.

MR. GLADSTONE ON AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Mr. Gladstone, in receiving a deputation yesterday, said that the Irish were now paying their rents, and that the Land Commission was working well. Mr. Gladstone expressed himself hopeful of a speedy return of prosperity and peace to Ireland.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

The elections to the German Parliament have resulted here in the return of the Liberals.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 4¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' ..... Is. 7 13-16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83½

Consols 99⅝

Consols for account 99⅝

French Rentes 116½

Bar Silver 51¾

3 per cent. Sterling Loan 100½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 22nd October are as follows:—

Reserve of Notes	£9,000,000 Inc.	£400,000
Bills Discounted	£21,000,000 Dec.	£400,000
Circulation	£21,200,000 Dec.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 38 per cent.

Arrival—Ancona.

Departure—Galatea.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted beyond. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Via Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Via Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. *Via* Penang, Harvey, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 27.

10 p.m. ..... 77·4 Farht.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

6 a.m. ..... 73·7

9 a.m. ..... 83·7

3 p.m. ..... 86·4

9 p.m. ..... 85·4

The total number of pilgrims who have proceeded to Mecca *via* Jeddah, from Bombay this season (from 18th April to 21st October) by 13 different steamers for the trip which takes place on Wednesday, 2nd November next, is about 8,000. A few hundred intending pilgrims were left behind. The total number of pilgrims last year has been exceeded this year by over two thousand persons, most probably owing to its being *Hajj-i-Akbar*, or the great *hajj*—so called when the great day falls on Friday—the reward to those who attend whichit is said to be greater than that of the ordinary *hajj*.

THE owners of the Clan Macduff have refunded to Miss Wilson the passage money paid on account of the light artistes of the Gaiety Theatre Company who embarked in her. Miss Wilson is still Rs. 3,425 out of pocket, and an effort is to be made to raise the amount by subscription, when arrangements will be immediately entered into for engaging four other artistes in the place of the ladies and gentleman who were drowned, and for their passage out at once in a P. and O. steamer.

MR. A. O. HUME has sent in his resignation. The Lahore paper remarks that the distinguished civilian will now have leisure to devote himself more completely to that system of philosophy which has "Our dear old Lady" for its central idea.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon it was resolved to recommend the Corporation to adopt the proposals contained in a letter of the Municipal Commissioner, and to authorize him to ask Government whether they are willing to grant a loan not exceeding 60 lakhs, or to allow a loan to be raised in the open market sufficient to complete the Tulsi water-supply works, the sewerage works, and the surface drainage works, as specified in statement No. 6 of his letter. The exact sum necessary is to be ascertained by detailed surveys and estimates, and meanwhile Government is to be asked to grant a loan or authorize the raising of such a loan in the public market—towards the execution of these works of 15 lakhs for expenditure during the year 1882, provided that, as mentioned by the Municipal Commissioner in a note to his letter, no closet fittings are to be made until the result of the experiment which the Corporation have sanctioned has been decided upon by the Town Council and Corporation.

A BAD outbreak of cattle-disease has appeared amongst the transport Commissariat animals in the Naga Hills. Veterinary Surgeon C. Clayton, G-4th Royal Artillery, has been ordered from Meerut to cope with the disease.

THE *Ceylon Observer* announces that "Mr. J. V. Dunlop has concluded a lease extending to 1890 with the P. and O. Company for premises in Colombo, and that there is every prospect of the chief agency being established there by the end of March next. This is decidedly good news for all interested in the success of the harbour works, and, we may add, in the progress and prosperity of the colony."

THERE is a rumour at Peshawur that Ayoub Khan has inflicted a severe defeat on the Amir's forces, and has taken 17 guns. The Lahore paper mentions the rumour with the remark that "this requires confirmation."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Some painful details are gradually getting known about the incidents which attended the Amir's triumph at Kandahar. The place is in a deplorable state, and if Mr. Gladstone could relish "atrocities" that have no immediate bearing on party interests, he would be able to discuss the state of Kandahar in the old Bulgarian style. Considerable, however, as the damage done inside the city has been, it is outside that the wreck has been most complete. Numbers of Duranis were killed trying to save their women from the Ghilzais, and numbers of women were carried off. Those inhabitants who were left were stripped of everything they possessed, and for miles round Kandahar the country and the villages are deserted.

A CORRESPONDENT on the way to Thull Chotiali writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—A brigade from Quetta is going to Dera Ghazi Khan, *viâ* Hurnai and Thull Chotiali, under General Wilkinson:—1 Battery Artillery, 4 Companies 63rd Foot, 2 Squadrons 2nd Sind Horse, 4th Bombay Rifles, 9th Bombay Native Infantry. So we shall have a big camp at Thull, for one day at least. The heat which we have had at Sibi has been very trying, 102 in my tent one day; however, every march towards Thull it gets cooler, and the climate there will, we anticipate, be very pleasant up to the middle of May next, by which time we hope we shall be out of it. They have ordered our two guns of No 1 Mountain Battery to go to Quetta—a loss to our garrison that we shall all regret.

Apropos of the approaching exhibition at Lahore, which is to be opened on the 24th December, the local paper writes:—There is a growing demand for objects of native manufacture which preserve faithfully the characteristics peculiar to Oriental design. Many of these are scarcely known outside the province, and it is to an industrial exhibition that we must look for what may be called their publication. The manufacture of Moradabad ware and of the wire-inlaid work of Mynpuree in the North-West Provinces are examples of what may be done in this way. A very few years ago these industries gave employment, but but few persons, while now the work of a large number of people is everywhere to be found. The Hushiarpur inlaid work of ivory or camel's bone and brass in shisham is highly appreciated by the few who are acquainted with it, and there is scarcely any limit to the number of forms in which it may be employed. At the Melbourne Exhibition every piece was eagerly bought up. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Coldstream, we may expect to see at the Punjab Exhibition some finer examples than have yet appeared. The attention of English manufacturers is now fairly turned to India, and it is quite within the range of possibility that the inlay workers of Hushiarpur may be employed by the cabinet-makers of the West-end of London. This is but one of several branches of Punjab art-manufacture which will be benefited by being drawn from the obscurity to which they are consigned by the want of initiative of the people, and that peculiarity of the scheme of native life which a cockney tourist has cumbrously described as "shopwindowlessness."

THE *Pioneer's* Quetta correspondent states that Aubia Khan sends the Amir at Kandahar to say that all that he and the Char Aimaks have done—in the matter of the decisive engagement fought at Shaftan, near Herat, on the 2nd instant between Abdul Kudus Khan and the Luinab—they have done through friendship for Colonel St. John and in gratitude for the kindness shown to them and to their refugees who came to Kandahar. After the battle Musa Jan and the other Sirdars fled with their families, and the Luinab took refuge in the sanctuary of the Guzar Gab. With reference to Aubia Khan's message, and his acknowledgment of gratitude to Colonel St. John and the authorities at Kandahar during the British occupation, the *Pioneer* remarks:—The best authorities state that there are between 90,000 and 100,000 families living in Hazaristan, and it may fairly be calculated that each household could furnish two or more fighting men, as every male in the country is trained to the use of sword and gun from his youth. These tribesmen are always spoken of as brave to a fault, skilled horsemen, and good shots; and they have preserved their independence for centuries owing to their stubborn courage and warlike instincts. From this time forward they may be looked upon as allies of our own, for General Roberts secured the goodwill of the eastern tribes about Ghazni and Wardak, and Sir Donald Stewart through his political officer, Colonel St. John, convinced Aubia Khan and the Ghour chiefs that the British Government was sincere in its friendly overtures. Now, in view of the crisis in Central Asian affairs which the Russian advance must sooner or later bring about, it is comforting to remember that we have in the Char Aimak districts a recruiting ground from which an almost unlimited number of men could be drawn, who would, with skilful training, form regiments equal even to our own Goorkhas. The Hazaras, too, have shown themselves most eager to enlist as sepoys, and there can be no doubt that, led by English officers, they would acquit themselves well. The Aimak horsemen are known from the Caspian to Kashmir, and in them we might find our equivalent of the Cossacks. Both are nomadic tribes, and both seem equally fitted for the peculiar conditions of Asiatic warfare. It is to be hoped that the present *entente cordiale* with Aubia Khan and other Aimak chiefs will be maintained; for the next campaign in Afghanistan will be fought under very different conditions to those which obtained when Shere Ali was defeated."

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the Lahore paper the following particulars of the action between the Amir's forces and those of Ayoub Khan on the 22nd September:—The hostile armies were encamped at Deh Khojah and old Kandahar, respectively. The fight commenced at 4 a. m., and lasted for four hours. About fifty men were killed and wounded on the side of the Amir, and about seventy of Ayoub's men. A chief named Mahomed Mohsan Khan, and another Kudus Khan, a son of Sultan Mahomed Khan, are stated to have been active in inducing the treachery of Ayoub's troops. They were aided by a Sirdar Khan Aga, who had been offended by Ayoub. A regiment of Logaris was the first to desert. Sirdar Gholam Mohyuddeen opened the Kabuli gate of the city, and nearly all the principal Khans and Sirdars went out with him to tender their submission to the Amir. Ayoub Khan then fled with a few sowars, pursued by the Amir's cavalry under Azim Khan. All the deserters from Ayoub received a gratuity from the Amir, sowars getting Rs. 12, and infantry soldiers Rs. 8, cash. Aziz Khan was appointed governor of Kandahar. The Amir remitted a year's revenue from the Kandaharis. A nephew of Gholam Hyder Khan has been appointed governor of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. All the forts defending the villages of Mahomed Jan and his brothers, and of Gholam Hyder of Wardak and Abdul Gufoor, have been demolished, and all the property of these chiefs has been confiscated.

IN Japan, we learn from an American scientific journal, the spiders spin long webs from the telegraph wires to the trees and to the earth, and in wet weather these become good conductors and carry off the current. Men are, therefore, employed to keep the lines clear, and this they do by brushing them with brooms on long bamboo poles. Some such agency will have to be employed by the promoters of the Telephone Exchange in Bombay. If a spider's web should connect two wires, the messages transmitted will be liable to be jumbled up in curious fashion.

AS Kurrachee is always talking of rivalling Bombay, so, it seems, Milford Haven has an ambition to rival the big port on the Mersey. The Liverpool papers are satirical at the notion. In noticing the late meeting of the Milford Haven Docks Company, and the speech made on the occasion by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., one of them admits that the most sanguine hopes of the most sanguine director may be realised if only the company had enough money and ships. These latter requisites, it is slyly hinted, are not forthcoming

THE Commission appointed to take measures to prevent the spread of drunkenness among the people of Russia met at St. Petersburg on Oct. 6. The proceedings were opened by the Minister of the Interior, who, after welcoming the experts invited from different parts of Russia to assist the Commission with their advice, delivered a long speech, in the course of which he said that for the second time this year the Imperial will had directed that experts should be consulted in the deliberations upon Government measures, in order that they might aid by their experience in deciding the questions affecting the vital welfare of the people. Short addresses were subsequently delivered by MM. Ostrôwsky and Bunge, the Ministers of Domains and Finance. Prince Schtscherbatoff was elected President of the Commission.

ONE of the evils to which lads at public schools are liable is pointed out by a correspondent of the *Standard*. Touts for the sale of foreign postage stamps apply to boys to become agents "on commission." The system is said to be wide-spread, and a London paper is informed that even on board H. M. S. Britannia it prevails to an incredible extent. Fortunately there are obvious means of putting an end to it, and these should at once be resorted to.

THE rumoured retirement of Baron Bramwell, "on account of ill-health," is an invention of the enemy, says the *Globe* of October 7:—We are glad to say, and the public will be glad to hear, that this eminent judge is in complete health. The only foundation for the tale, so far as we can ascertain, consists in the possibility that Baron Bramwell might feel compelled by conscientious scruples to resign his office, in order to be at liberty to accompany Lady Bramwell, who is in delicate health, to the Continent. This difficulty might easily be surmounted by giving the judge a few months' leave of absence, and we hope the holiday may be forced upon him should his love of work hinder him from asking for it.

AT the meeting, at Manchester on October 6, of the Congregational Union, Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., who presided, urged commercial men to give support to missionaries, on the ground that they are the pioneers of commercial enterprise. The hint is certainly new. Promote Christianity and create additional markets for your goods, was his advice. This, we suspect, is the first time that a legislator has openly avowed that the Bible is regarded as an agent for the spread of Manchester manufactures.

ELABORATE preparations were made at New York for the reception of the descendants of Lafayette and Rochambeau, with the other French officers, who arrived on Oct. 4 in the steamer Canada, from Havre, as guests of the Government, attending the Yorktown Centenary. The American squadron of five naval vessels, under Admiral Wyman, with the French frigate Magicienne and the ram Dumont D'Urville, had been awaiting the Canada in Lower New York Bay. On its arrival salutes were exchanged, and the combined squadron escorted the Canada to New York, where the French officers were landed at the Battery, being taken to the Fifth Avenue under an escort of the New York 7th Regiment. The French colours were displayed at several places in their honour. A similar course was intended to be taken when the German steamer Herder arrived with the descendants of Baron Steuben later in the week. The party were to be taken on national ships to West Point. From there they would afterwards visit Niagara before visiting Yorktown. The New York Chamber of Commerce intended to give them a banquet after the Yorktown celebration.

A SINGULAR termination of an affair of honour by an appeal to the people has occurred in the case of Lieutenant Lullier, of the French navy, condemned to death by a Versailles court-martial, and who, after his sentence had been commuted to transportation for life, lately returned to Paris under the amnesty. Lieut. Lullier, having challenged a journalist for an insult, was told by his adversary that he was not a person with whom an honorable man could fight. The matter was referred to a jury of honour presided over by M. Lockroy, the deputy, who made a report setting forth the case on each side, and recommending that the decision should be referred to a public meeting. Three thousand people assembled as judges in the Elysée Montmartre, and considering the extraordinary cause and the extraordinary jurisdiction, the proceedings were more orderly than might have been expected. M. Lissagaray, an amnestied Communard, acted as public prosecutor, and accused Lieutenant Lullier of having, when entrusted with a command against the Versailles troops, betrayed the Commune to M. Thiers for money. Lieutenant Lullier, defending himself, denied that he ever served the Commune. He was of opinion that a revolution required a dictator, and he did aspire to be a dictator of Paris to treat with M. Thiers. The meeting was almost unanimously against Lieutenant Lullier, and voted that he had betrayed his friends, and deserved the contempt of all true Republicans. He made his exit by a private door to avoid the crowd.

THE death is announced from Bamberg of Augustus Jochmus, Baron von Cotignola, whose career was very remarkable. He was born at Hamburg in 1808, and began life as a merchant. Subsequently he went to Paris with the intention of fitting himself for the profession of arms. In 1837 he took service in Greece, and fought under Lord Cochrane till 1830. In 1835 Jochmus joined the Anglo-Spanish legion, but subsequently went over to the Christinists, and was promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and received many decorations. In 1839 he came to England and was sent by the Government on service to Constantinople. In 1840 he was engaged in Syria with the British forces, was made chief of the staff to the Anglo-Austro-Turkish army of the Lebanon, a Turkish general of division, and a Ferik, or Pasha of three tails, the first distinction of the kind ever conferred upon a Christian. He was present at the bombardment and capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operations till the close of the campaign in Palestine. For his services he was decorated with the Russian Order of St. Anne, the Grand Nishan of Turkey, as well as the first class of the Medjidie, and was presented with swords of honour by the Sultan and Queen Victoria. In 1848 Jochmus was actively engaged amid the disturbances in Germany, and became Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Archduke John of Austria. When tranquillity was restored Jochmus retired into obscurity, passing his time between Frankfort, London, Constantinople, and Vienna; but on the outbreak of troubles in Italy in 1859 he was once more in the field in the service of Austria. In 1860 he was made hereditary baron of the Austrian Empire under the title of Baron von Cotignola, and in 1866 he was nominated a Field-Marshal Lieutenant in the Austrian army.

SPORTING NOTES.

WE shall not be far out if we select the following horses to be present at Hyderabad during the races:—Mr. Abdool Rahman's Dictator, Rangoon, Furreed, Reformer, Victor, Rosy Morn, Young, Revenge, Rataplan, Dardanelles, The Shah, and Proximo. Mr. Maitland's Mooltan, Tiger, Patrician, and Scud. Under the management of Bowen Blue Light, Link Boy, Keswick, At Last, Exchange, King Arthur, Child of the Desert, The Baron, Major Crosbie's Ruby, Star, Grey Leg. Mr. Whitehead's Sir John, Trocedero, Euphrates, Sattara. Mr. C. C. & Co.'s Behman, Rao Rajah Tez Singh's Tiger. His Highness Aga Khan's Grey Leg, Volunteers, Sir Frank. Aga Moochool Shah's Express, King, Doubtful, Rob Roy, Reserved. Cozens looks like having the following there:—Gongoola, Wild Irishman, Fire King, Irishman, Armistice, Epilogue. Dignam will possibly come up with Palmerston, Exile, Grey Warrior, Maid of Orleans, Fizz, Tom Kirk, as well as several that are in training in the neighbourhood, and possibly Kingsley, Angler and Kohinoor.

A CORRESPONDENT says that several of the race horses have left Poona for Hyderabad, and that the trainers are arranging amongst themselves alternate days so as to avoid the disappointment of not being able to get horse-boxes or obtaining permission to put their horses on the mail train, which up to the present time has been granted through the kindness of the G. I. P. R. Managers.

THE entries for the Calcutta Race Meeting are out, and though in point of numbers some races may not be found up to the entries at Poona or Hyderabad, taking the average throughout the meeting it will be found that Calcutta still holds its own as the first meeting in India, especially when we consider the variety of races to be run, and the actual amount of hard money to be won. For the convenience of our readers we may state that in the Trial Stakes there are 14 entrances; in the Derby 14, including one from Bombay by Mr. Abdul Rahman; in the Viceroy's Cup, 16; in the Maidan Plate, 14; in the Alipore Plate, 10; in the Bedouin Stakes, 21; in the Burdwan Cup, 22; in Abdul Gunny Meah's Plate, 15; in the Colonial Stakes, 20; in the Türnbull Cup, 19; in the Chowringhee Cup, 12; in the Durbungah Cup, 25; in the Grand Annual, 11; in the Merchants' Cup, 32; and in the Paikpara Cup, 16. Now these include both long and short races for horses of all classes, to say nothing of the hurdle races. The prizes to be won are, all things considered, equal in value to those of any other meeting in India, including even the most vaunted Hyderabad, and there is something to suit horses of all classes. Our Calcutta Meeting this year ought to be a big success.

IT is likely that several alterations will take place at Poona next season when the prospectus is issued. We should be especially glad to see the W. I. T. Company, and the speech made on the occasion by Sir E. J. Reed, M.P., one of them admits that the most sanguine hopes of the most sanguine director may be realised if only the company had enough money and ships. These latter requisites, it is slyly hinted, are not forthcoming

WE hear that the Calcutta Turf Club has given its decision in the case of Mr. Thorburn, at the Lucknow Meeting. He and the pony Modesty are proscribed the turf for two years, and the jockey Sultan warned off for good.

THE famous galloway, Behram, has been passed as a pony by the Stewards at Kurrachee. At Poona two consecutive seasons, once at Hyderabad and once at Bombay, cut down and plated as lightly as possible, he could not be brought within half an inch of pony height. Mr. Lamb made him 13-2½, with the thinnest of imaginable plates, at the recent Poona meeting; and gentlemen who saw him measured declare that, standing fairly with the standard over the highest point of the withers, as it should be, he cannot be made less.

MR. BOWEN has sold his four-year-old maiden waler, Keswick, known in Australia as Ellisland, to Rao Rajah Tae Singh, together with a grey Arab maiden, for Rs. 8,000. Keswick is a big powerful, but perhaps coarse-looking horse, and probably better over short than long distances. This respected trainer has recently imported this well-bred five-year-old Baronet, by Lord of Linne from Miss Pitsford, who distinguished himself as a two-year-old at Sydney, by winning the Champagne Stakes, in the spring of 1879. Last season the horse performed badly, but probably in Bowen's hands he will return to his old form in this country.

WE hear on good authority that the Honorary Secretary of Hyderabad Races, Mr. M. H. Wilkinson, will return from leave from England about the first mail that arrives in November, in time for the race meeting.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that the highly-tried Arab pony Chungiz died at Poona a few days after the Horse Show, having caught cold whilst there. This is a great loss to his sporting owner.

IT is reported that Mr. Whitehead has purchased the pony Rob Roy, and got him for about half his value, as also a fresh arrival in a grey, who at present remains unnamed.

MANY old racing men in India will be glad to learn of the piece of good fortune that has befallen our old friend Mr. Joseph, formerly private trainer to Colonel Blake, Mr. Cockerell and others in this country. He has for seven years had training stables at Swan Burrows, near Lambourne, where he has had some of Lord Bradford's and other gentlemen's horses under his charge, with which he has been fairly successful. Now, however, Robert Peck is about to give up training at Russley, and to retire to Cheltenham, with only a few horses to look after, chiefly his own. Joseph, or as he is called at home Mr. Jousiffe, is to have all the Duke of Westminster's horses in training put under his care. Mr. Jousiffe is now a very well-conditioned, portly gentleman of some fifteen stones weight, very different in appearance from what he used to appear in the pigskin in India.—*Asian.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Theosophical Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.

Marathi lecture, Zaoba Temple, Girgaum, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Athens (s), from Cardiff; I. G. May Frere (s), Surderi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Prince Arthur, Calcutta; H. M. S. Malabar England; Adria (s), Mauritius; King Arthur, Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Teheran left dock yesterday.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Dulchund Motee, a hawker, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan for having in his possession a false weight without any reasonable excuse.

A LECTURE.—Pandit Narayana Shastri of Gwalior will deliver a public lecture in Marathi to-day at 8 p. m. in the Zaoba Temple, Girgaum. Subject: "Vedas and Idolatry."

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Constable Rennie arrested and placed on board H. M. S. Ranger on Thursday last a seaman deserter, named James Sawyer, belonging to that vessel. The police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 12.

THEFT.—Ramsing Sookla was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing three articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 2-4, belonging to Tricum Purshotum. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT BELLASIS JUNCTION-ROAD.—Mr. Prescott, residing at the Bellasis Junction-road, reported to the police on Thursday last the theft from his room on Sunday of a silver watch and gold chain and locket, valued at Rs. 50.

ACCIDENT AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mahomed Yacoob, a ship's labourer, while at work on board a vessel in the Prince's Dock accidentally sustained a fracture of the left leg by a bar of iron falling on it. He is under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—In connection with the Bombay branch of the Theosophical Society, Mr. J. S. Padshah will deliver a public lecture in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobee Talao, this afternoon at 5-30. Subject: "The Prophets and their Modern Representatives."

HOLKAR AND SINDIA-NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.—It appears from the comparative statement shewing the weight and earnings of the principal commodities carried during the month of August on this railway, that there was a net decrease in quantity of 52 tons and in receipts of Rs. 1,442 compared with the corresponding month of last year.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A gentleman residing at Government House, Parell, reported to the police on Thursday last the loss of fourteen currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,080, stated to have fallen out of his pocket somewhere between the Apollo Bunder and Government House, Parell.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Rama Dhondee, a cart-driver, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the day previous at Shamiee Hassajee-street and thereby causing injury to Wullubjee Ramjee. He was fined Rs. 7; Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

ASSAULT.—J. C. Alfonso, Domingo Fernandez, and Domingo Alfonso were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Augustine Silvara with sticks on the night previous at Mazagon. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the complainant for six months; and the other two were fined Rs. 7 each.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Cowasjee Jangheerjee Jussawalla, whilst driving from the Wellington fountain towards the band-stand, on Thursday evening last, accidentally knocked down a fisherman who happened to cross the road at the time with a basket-load of fish on his head. The fish were scattered about the road, and the fisherman sustained two severe contusions.

DRUNK WHILE ON DUTY.—Govind Ramjee, a gatekeeper in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, attached to the Mahim station, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being in a state of intoxication while employed in the discharge of his duty and thereby detaining a local train for five minutes near the Mahim station on the 4th instant. He was fined Rs. 25.

COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—An investigation into the circumstances of the late collision having been made by the Executive Engineer for Railways and the responsible railway officials, it appears that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the station authorities at Chinchwud.

THE CAMPOOLEE BRANCHES G. I. P.—Notice is given that on and after Tuesday next, the 1st November, until further notice, the Tillowlee station five miles from Karjat) and the Campoolee station nine miles from Karjat) will be opened, the former for passenger traffic only, and the latter for passenger and goods traffic. A mixed train will run daily between Campoolee and Karjat, calling at the Palasdhari and the Tillowlee stations.

A MUNICIPAL QUESTION AT BROACH.—The new Collector of Broach, Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, discussed last week with the Municipal Commissioners the question of giving up the White-road there for the purposes of the extension of the railway which is to be constructed between Jambusar and Broach. The White-road is the only main road in the city which serves the purpose of a promenade for the residents, and a local paper states that it would be a great loss if it were taken up for the railway.

THE ZUNAR MURDER CASE.—The hearing of the case in which Fatma Kom Aboo and two others were the accused, and who were remanded on the 12th instant to custody, pending the arrival of the witnesses for the prosecution, was resumed on Thursday at Poona. The public prosecutor examined ten witnesses. The accused declined to call evidence Accused No. 1, when questioned, said that she did not tell the magistrate that she had received powder from accused No. 2, and put it in Achoo's wife's flour. Karim and Hoosen were her enemies; she could not say why. Accused No. 2 said he did not take the stones out of the dunghill; he had a quarrel with accused No. 1 for 10 or 12 years, also with Karim and Hoosen, about his wife, whom his father-in-law and they wanted him to divorce. Accused No. 3 said that he was accused by witnesses Karim and Hoosen because they ran away with his wife; and on his complaint they were prosecuted, and one of them was committed to the Sessions Court. The jurors unanimously returned the following verdict:—Accused No. 1 and 2 guilty of murder, and No. 3 not guilty of any charge. The court sentenced accused Nos. 1 and 2 to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, subject to confirmation of the High Court; accused No. 3 was discharged.—*Deccan Herald.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd October, 1881, was 38,067 maunds, and in money Rs. 8,436. The quantities carried and earnings, compared with 1880 are as follows:—

	Week ending 22nd Oct., 1881.	Week ending 23rd Oct., 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	4,147	4,875	..	428
Amount Rs.	2,985	3,430	..	445
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	1,21,247	34,700	86,547	..
Amount Rs.	33,389	10,036	23,344	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	4,153	3,741	412	..
Amount Rs.	943	973	..	30
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	608	11	597	..
Amount Rs.	1,536	24	1,512	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	8,195	7,991	204	..
Amount Rs.	7,461	7,581	..	120
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	21,582	32,672	..	11,090
Amount Rs	2,888	9,435	..	6,547
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	6,160	7,454	..	1,294
Amount Rs.	2,356	2,496	..	140
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	1,926	5,468	..	3,542
Amount Rs.	981	2,838	..	1,857
STATE RY., MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,132	26,884	..	24,752
Amount Rs.	2,093	13,333	..	11,240
GRASS—				
Weight Mds.	14,016	18,653	..	4,007
Amount Rs.	1,192	1,505	..	313
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	2,786	3,404	..	618
Amount Rs.	1,905	1,928	..	23
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	60,440	64,402	..	3,962
Amount Rs.	25,236	30,921	4,315	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	2,48,322	2,10,255	38,067	..
Amount Rs.	82,956	71,520	8,436	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·663
Temperature of the Air	84·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	73·0
Relative Humidity of air	73
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	90·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·8
General Direction of Wind	NE, E, SW, WNW, NW, SW, WNW, NNE, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	151

Hours of sunshine in midnight.

THE CONNECTION OF EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS WITH THE PRESS.

THE following notification by the Government of India has been republished for general information:—

Simla, the 8th July 1875.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Read—

RESOLUTION.—Questions having recently arisen as to the extent to which officers in the service of Government are permitted to connect themselves with the Press, the Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable that the existing orders on the subject should be clearly understood.

I. No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such, for instance, as art, science, or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

II. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public Press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. These rules have been hitherto in most cases honourably observed. In case of a departure from them, or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

III. The Government of India will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

IV. Nothing in this resolution is intended to relax the provisions of any regulations on this subject which now apply to the army.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* and circulated to local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.
(By order)
W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th July, 1875.

THE ASSAULT ON BOARD THE BHANDARA.

THIS case, in which Mr. James Windybank, the second officer of the s. s. Bhandara, stood charged with assaulting Govind Ragoo and Marootee Babajee on board that vessel, was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper. A letter received from Dr. Cody, surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, was read. Dr. Cody stated that Govind Ragoo had a slight scalp wound which is not of a dangerous nature. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that from the evidence he was of opinion that the defendant was set upon by a number of coolies, and that he was justified in striking them in self-defence. In the first instance, however, the defendant was wrong in pushing one of the complainants. The law did not permit him to raise a finger against any person. The magistrate thought the ends of justice would be met in this case if he warned the defendant. The defendant was accordingly warned and discharged.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council, yesterday Sir Frank Souter was called to the chair in the absence of Dr. Cook. There were also present: Capt. Morland, Col. Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Messrs. R. N. Khote, M. N. Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and R. M. Sayani.

THE WATER AND DRAINAGE WORKS, &c.

The Council considered the remaining proposals contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 9346 of 1881, on the subject of the completion of the Tuls

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,200,000
RESERVE FUND 4800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

TOURISTS HOTEL,
KHANDALLA.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.

VISITORS will find first class accommodation at the above hotels. For further particulars apply to the respective managers on the premises.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	" 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.

NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

REVISED QUOTATIONS
FOR
MESSRS. READ BROS.'
DOGS HEAD BEER and STOUT.

Prices—Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-12 " pts. } cash.

Fresh Consignment received by every mail.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Cliquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 23 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" "	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	" 28	" 30 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Stein wein	" 22 0	" "
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	" "

*BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy	" 30 0	" "
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy ***3 stars	" 32 0	" "

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Cabous	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" "
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	" "

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labrance	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau Divian	" 22 0	" 24 0
Chateau d'Ulman	" 22 0	" "
Chateau des Tours	" 22 0	" 24 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5	4
Do. do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	" 3	4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	" 5	8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24	" "

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 7th October, 1881. Rampart Row, Fort.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9-0	per keg.	
Do. F	do.	" 12-0	do.
Do. FF	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do. FFF	do.	" 13-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8	per doz lb.
Do. FF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do. FF	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do. A Wood	can do.	" 18-0	do.
Do. U.S. Rifle	do.	" 24-0	do.
Do. No. 6 Canister	do.	" 45-0	per case.

MEHTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

B. ROBINSON & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL DEALERS IN PROVISION STORES,
AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70, Bellasis-road, Byculla.

B. ROBINSON & Co. beg to intimate to the Public they have commenced business as above from date 20th October, 1881.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one application lasts a week.
NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.
NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.
NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.
NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.
NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.
NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.
NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.
NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies, tlemen's, and children s boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1866, WHEREBY EACH SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE HAS SUBSCRIBED.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

PAYMENT:—Rs. 50 ON ALLOTMENT, AND THE REMAINDER BY CALLS OF Rs. 50 AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI, Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
JOHN CRUDDAS, Esq., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works and Metal Mart.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Merchant.
HEMRAJ LUKHMIDAS, Esq., Merchant.
D. MACFADYEN, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:
MESSRS. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to build a Mill in Bombay for the Spinning and Weaving of Cotton. The above Capital will be sufficient for a mill of about 15,000 Spindles, with preparation machinery, engines and boilers, and all necessaries and accessories.

No Allotment of Shares will be made unless the whole of the Capital is subscribed.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitors, or the Agents of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Agents or the Solicitors.
9, Hummum Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1881.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Hoat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir or Horse-hair); made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharanis of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharais of Jodhpore, the Rais of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems,

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their variety of forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyall, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts.		BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Cases. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Ranzan (After-Dinner Wines)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer (After-Dinner Wines)	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (After-Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien (After-Dinner Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac (After-Dinner Wines)	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume. "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57 0	60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34 8	..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	28 8
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42 8	
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35 8	
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.		SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz Qts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
32 12	..	Amontillado A, 1, rare old gold seal	40 8
36 12	..	Amontillado, choice and superior black seal	38 8
28 12	..	Solera	30 8
28 4	..	Amoroso, superior black seal	29 8
27 4	..	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	..	Manzanilla, very pale, dry black seal	22 0
21 0	..	Pale, dry medium yellow seal	22 0
20 0	..	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink seal	21 0
16 12	..	A Good Dinner Wine white seal	17 8
16 12	..	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	..	Madeira, E. K., very superior black seal	30 0
33 8	..	Madeira, excellent Wine red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	36 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do, " Yellow	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 0	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 8	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 8
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPP'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac	15 8
13 0	"	13 8
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " " 4 0 "
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.	Rs. a.
8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.	46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0 St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0 MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH.			
	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	132 Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAL, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morenas and Co.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE,
WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents of to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto, ditto, on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes. Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid,